FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 094 *15 May 1981*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Soviet Warsaw Pact Group Officers Decorated AA 1
CEMA Committee Discusses Agricultural Cooperation AA 1

ALBANIA

Ambassador to SFRY Refuses To Accept Protest Note B 1
TANJUG, AFP Cited on Situation in Pristina B 1
Paper Notes Soviet Dissatisfaction With Iran B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 8 May]
Briefs: Railroad Inauguration; Rita Marko Activities B 2

BULGARIA

Zhivkov-Kreisky Talks Resume in Pravets on 14 May C 1
NARODNA ARMIYA on Mitterrand Election [Undzhiev, 12 Apr] C 1
Festive Meeting in Sofia Marks CPCZ Anniversary C 1
Doynov Meets SRV Science Delegation in Varna [VNA] C 2
Shipping Agreement Signed With Brazil in Sofia C 2
Plovdiv International Spring Fair Closes on 14 May C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Sends Message Wishing Pope Speedy Recovery D 1
Chnoupek Meets With Visiting Soviet Official D 1
Victory of Mitterrand Called 'Significant' D 1
[Bydzovsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 May]
U.S. Pressure on NATO Planning Called 'Dangerous' D 2
Portugal's Alvaro Cunhal Views Marxism-Leninism D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]
More on Finnish Foreign Minister's Dinner Speech D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 12 May]
Angola's Lara Completes Official Visit, Departs D 4
Comments on Africa D 4
Departure 14 May D 5
Officials Attend Local Preelection Meetings D 5
Kempny on Science, Development D 5
Beno in Trencin D 7
Dzur in Trencin D 7
Polednik Discusses Program D 8
Leaders Join in CPCZ's 60th Anniversary Ceremonies D 8
Prague Wreathlaying D 8
Kapek Lays Wreath D 9
Lenart in Bratislava D 9
Briefs: Economic Cooperation With Italy; Agreement With Libya; Austrian Consul General; East Slovakia Sowing D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Stoph Greet Soviet Leaders on Anniversary E 1
Hager Speech in Berlin on Liberation Day E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9-10 May]
Report on Effects of Mitterrand's Election E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 May]
NATO Communique Fuels Arms Spiral, Causes Mistrust E 11
Angolan Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit 14 May E 13
Airport Greeting E 13
Meeting With Fischer E 13
State Dinner E 13
Exchange of Toasts E 13
Oskar Fischer Receives Moroccan King's Envoy E 15
Libyan Communications Secretary Received by Neumann E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 May]
10,000 Japanese Automobiles To Be Imported E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May]
Dialogue With Peace Movement Representatives Held E 15
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 May]

HUNGARY

Losonczi Sends Message to Pope Wishing Recovery F 1
Visit of Portugal's CP Leader Cunhal Reported F 1
Cyprus Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit F 1
MAGYAR NEMZET Marks Warsaw Pact Anniversary F 1
Reports Approved at Council of Ministers Meeting F 2
Losonczi Presents Award at University Ceremony F 2
KISZ Secretary Notes Youth Concerns Before Congress F 2
[MAGYAR IFJUSAG 24 Apr]

POLAND

Kania, Others at Conference of Factory PZPR Chiefs G 1
List of Leaders Attending G 1
Kania Welcomes Participants G 1
Kania, Grabski Hear Debates G 1
Grabski Views Party Tasks G 1
Kania Concludes Debate G 2
Further on Kania Conclusion G 3
Jablonski Attends Warsaw Plant Election Conference G 4
Kania, ZSL Chairman Discuss Agriculture, Food G 4
Reportage on State of Cardinal Wyszynski's Health G 4
Vatican Reports Decline G 4
AFP Reports Condition G 5
Condition 'Without Hope' [AFP] G 5
Communique Reports Condition G 5
Further Reaction to Assassination Attempt on Pope G 6
Jablonski Condemns Attack G 6
Primate Asks for Prayers G 6
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Attack G 7
Press Expresses Shock G 7
Reportage on Lech Walesa's Visit to Japan G 8
[cross-reference]
KYODO Reports Walesa View on Soviet Intervention G 8
KYODO Obtains Text of Solidarity Draft Program G 8
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Reports Walesa Press Conference G 9
[11 May]

Solidarity Press Spokesmen End Conference in Radom G 11
Voivodship Solidarity Committee Lists Demands G 11
NSZZ of Fire Service Threatens 22 May Protest G 12
Agreement Reached; Bialystok Strike Alert Suspended G 12
Further on Agreement G 13
Solidarity, Government Meet on Bydgoszcz Events G 13
Commentary on Need To Restore Militia Credibility G 14
[AWM in SLOWO POWSZECHNE 12 May]
Newspapers Score Leaders, Economic Program G 15
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
Harvest, Fertilizer, Meat Shortages Projected G 15
Changes in Penal Code, Milder Policy Viewed G 16
Jaruzelski Sees Anticrime Measures as Imperative G 16
Temporary Arrest Order for KPN Activist Rescinded G 17
Joint Metallurgy Projects Discussed With Soviets G 17
PAP on FRG's Schmidt, Kohl Meeting With Journalists G 17
Replies to UN Disarmament Questionnaire Reported G 18
Newspapers View Nation's Place in Warsaw Treaty G 20
TRYBUNA LUDU Comments [9 May] G 20
More on Role [TRYBUNA LUDU] G 20
Other Papers Comment G 20

ROMANIA

Soviet Spaceship Carries Romanian Cosmonaut H 1
AGERPRES Details H 1
Ceausescu Wishes Pope John Paul Full Recovery H 2
Press Reportage on Cunhal Official Visit H 2
State Banquet [SCINTEIA 12 May] H 2
Joint Communique [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 3
PRC Parliamentarians Arrive on Friendship Visit H 4
Chinese CP Delegation Concludes Visit H 5
Romanian-Polish Economic Commission Holds Session H 5
Verdet Receives New Polish, Vietnamese Ambassadors H 5
U.S. Commerce Secretary Meets With Burtica H 5
Ceausescu Receives Mauritius Communist Leader H 6
Foreign Minister Andrei Visits Latin America H 6
[cross-reference]
Various Leaders Greet 60th RCP Anniversary H 7
Israel's Peres [SCINTEIA 12 May] H 7
Israeli Communists [SCINTEIA 10 May] H 7
Israeli MAPAM Leaders [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 7
PLO Chief 'Arafat [SCINTEIA 12 May] H 8
Palestinian National Council [SCINTEIA 9 May] H 8
PFLP's George Habash [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 9
Iraq's Saddam Husayn [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 9
Ethiopia's Mengistu [SCINTEIA 13 May] H 9
Spanish CP Leaders [SCINTEIA 12 May] H 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Diplomatic Protest Raps Albanian 'Interference' I 1
Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Meets With Press I 1
Views Kosovo, Albania I 1
Notes U.S. Court Action I 2
Mijatovic Receives Algerian Minister of Information I 3
[BORBA 7 May]

Angolan Party Secretary Lara Arrives for Visit	I 3
Mikulic Receives Lebanese CP Official Marwah	I 3
Albanian Experts Discuss Water Economy in Titograd [Tirana]	I 3
Border Cooperation With Romania, Bulgaria Reviewed [BORBA 30 Apr, 1-2 May]	I 4
SAWPY Presidium Congratulates Mitterrand on Win	I 4
Leaders Congratulate CSSR's Husak on National Day	I 4
Mijatovic Message [BORBA 9 May]	I 4
Mojsov Telegram [BORBA 9 May]	I 4
Criminals, Militia Die in Kosovo Province Shootout	I 4
Smole Addresses LCY Central Committee on Kosovo	I 5
Assembly Discusses Kosovo, Urges Measures	I 7
Markovic Chairs Meeting of Assembly Presidium	I 7
SAWPY, Women's Conference Officials Nominated	I 8
Proposal on Farmers, Associated Labor Endorsed	I 8
Dragan Views Economic Development Problems	I 8
Five To Be Tried in Skopje for 'Hostile Activity'	I 9
Workers Support Ban on Book of Poems	I 9
BORBA Comments on 'Underestimation of Nationalism' [3 May]	I 10
POLITIKA Urges Public Be Informed on Kosovo	I 11
Kosovo Joint Session on Constitutional Amendments	I 12
Commentator Sees Enemy Still Active in Kosovo	I 12
International Bank Approves Loan for Kosovo	I 13
Croatian SAWP Presidium Elects New President [POLITIKA 28 Apr]	I 13

SOVIET WARSAW PACT GROUP OFFICERS DECORATED

LD111244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite Fascism, a group of Soviet generals and officers of the Northern Group of Forces (Poland) has received "Guarding Peace and the Brotherhood in Arms" medals for their lofty continuation and consolidation of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms.

CEMA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

LD130[illegible] Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 May (MTI)--The 54th session of the CMEA standing committee for agricultural cooperation began on Tuesday at west Hungarian Balatonaliga. The conference is attended by delegations of the CMEA countries, furthermore of Yugoslavia and, as observer, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Opening the session Hungarian Minister of Agriculture and Food Jeno Vancsa appreciated the activity of the standing committee established 25 years ago. He emphasized that on the basis of cooperation large-scale technologies have spread in a wide circle in the socialist countries. The agricultural production and yields of the CMEA countries--thanks to specialization and division of labor--have increased.

Then Vasil Canov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and president of the standing committee, reported on the results of common work, furthermore on the tasks being solved in the framework of the committee's long-range programme. He said that specialists are cooperating in 60 themes in the agricultural and food industry field. More than half of the programmes directly concern the development of agricultural production, while the rest contribute indirectly to improving the supply of the population.

The report of the animal husbandry standing committee on the results and further tasks of cooperation, as well as the preliminary plans of fodder-producing units and fodder storers worked out by the CMEA construction cooperation standing committee will also be discussed at the session. The solutions of automatizing fodder production, furthermore the possibilities of spreading the latest heat-treatment and preservations methods will also be studied.

The member countries of the organization signed eight agreements in the ten years since the complex programme of the CMEA was accepted. Joint work in the field of agricultural production, food industry developed in the framework of these, and also in such questions of detail as, for example, veterinary hygiene or fodder production. Common work in the standing committee resulted in fine successes. A turn in Hungarian wheat production at the beginning of the 1970s was achieved by introducing Soviet types which were soon sown on 80 per cent of the sowing area. Soviet types also were the basis of the success of domestic sunflower production, while 14 Hungarian hybrid-maize types are produced in the Soviet Union. Jointly improved fodder plants can be found on farms in the GDR. The new agreement on scientific-technical cooperation, which established the conditions of common work in maize improvement, came into force this year.

AMBASSADOR TO SFRY REFUSES TO ACCEPT PROTEST NOTE

AU142023 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has informed the editor of ATA that Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, today summoned Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade. Deputy Secretary Pesic handed the ambassador a note containing the accusations concerning supposed interventions by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, which has been expressed--as he said--with the recent events in Kosovo.

Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, rejected the accusations categorically as inventions and slanders intended to blemish the principled policy and the policy of good-neighborliness which Socialist Albania adheres to rigorously. Our ambassador refused to accept the note.

TANJUG, AFP CITED ON SITUATION IN PRISTINA

AU141847 Tirana ATA in English 1820 GMT 14 May 81

["On the Situation in Kosovo--550 People Will Be Brought Up for Trial"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 14 May (ATA)--In a news item on the situation in Kosovo, TANJUG agency reports that "the situation is particularly disturbing at the University of Pristina" where demonstrations were again staged on May 12. In regard to these latest events in the university, on its part, AFP reports that during the demonstrations the students shouted different slogans, among which also that on the proclamation of Kosovo as a republic. TANJUG also points out that "so far not a single University of Pristina professor nor academician has publicly censured the enemy activity and attempted counter-revolution".

"It has been reported," TANJUG continues, "that charges against 450 participants in the demonstrations have been filed with magistrates and that one hundred other participants in them are criminally prosecuted. Over 200 League of Communists members have been expelled from the ranks of the League of the Communists of Kosovo".

PAPER NOTES SOVIET DISSATISFACTION WITH IRAN

AU131326 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 May 81 p 4

[Bashkim Trenova article: "Why Is the Kremlin Disturbed by Iran?"]

[Text] A number of declarations have recently been published in the Soviet revisionist press in which Iran is accused of "misrepresenting the Soviet Union's policy," and "using all kinds of slander" against it. Iran is also accused of holding "bewildering" and even "absurd" attitudes. TASS, although it makes such declarations, does not concretely define what it means.

What the Kremlin does not like about the Iranian attitude toward the Soviet Union is known. It has been made clear in earlier Soviet press articles and speeches by the Soviet social imperialist leaders. For example, IZVESTIYA recently carried an article which complained that when the Iranians speak about struggle against the superpowers "they put on the same plane the imperialist circles of the United States and the socialist state--the Soviet Union." Thus, the Moscow leaders do not like the fact that the Iranian revolution is consolidating the nation's independence and that the Iranian people are vigilantly defending their homeland against all enemies--that is, not only against the U.S. imperialists but also the Soviet social imperialists, who have always hoped to fill the "gap."

Immediately after the victory of the Iranian revolution, the Soviet and U.S. imperialisms made plans and exercised both open and hidden pressure against it. They attempted to exploit those difficulties which in every country are always aroused by a revolution, and to place Iran under their wing. Soviet Government officials have openly threatened the Iranian people by emphasizing, for example, that "no one should doubt that the interests and legal rights of the Soviet state and its citizens will be defended, even if the Iranian Government does not want to." It is clearly understood that the Soviet social imperialists, with predetermined aims, have "advised" the Iranian people not to "forget" that "when Soviet-Iranian ties are weakened, then the aggressors increase their plans and destructive activity against Iran." Thus, the Soviet "umbrella" is presented as being the only savior. It is the same language and the same acts as that of the U.S. imperialists. We should also remember that they have often concentrated troops on the borders of Iran and, alongside Washington, Moscow has always added fuel to the fire of the Iraqi invaders on Iranian territory and has made calculations in its own neocolonialist hegemonist interests.

Soviet social imperialism and also U.S. imperialism are sworn enemies of the Iranian revolution and people. Both superpowers cannot reconcile themselves to that revolution and its example, and they attempt to undermine it in every way. The revolution firstly and fatally hit U.S. imperialism's interests in the Persian Gulf and Middle East regions, but it also hit the interests of other imperialist powers, including Soviet social imperialism, its privileges which the shah had ensured in its exploitation of gas and the country's other great riches, Soviet financial capital's position and Soviet banks in Iran. The Soviet social imperialists and the U.S. imperialists cannot be reconciled to that reality. After Iran's refusal to sell gas to the Soviet Union at the same price that the shah had sold this precious wealth, and after the nationalization of Soviet banks in Iran, the deafening Soviet propaganda raised its anti-Iranian tone to discredit the Iranian revolution, emphasizing in a tendentious manner that the Iranians "suffer from unemployment, price rises, lack of food" and others. Soviet social imperialism cannot accept the Iranian barrier, which hinders the realization of its old Russian tsarist dreams to be able to move through a territorial corridor to "warm waters." All these have caused disturbance and dissatisfaction in Moscow.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD INAUGURATION--A ceremony took place today in the city of Lezhe to mark the completion of the Lac-Lezhe railroad, which was built by 17,000 young volunteers. The new line is 22 kilometers long and has an additional 9 kilometers of secondary lines, three passenger stations and two freight stations. The ceremony was attended by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Girjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku; Minister of Communications Luan Babameto; and others. Rita Marko cut the ribbon at the inauguration ceremony and Girjako Mihali delivered a speech on the occasion. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 30 Apr 81 AU]

RITA MARKO ACTIVITIES--Rita Marko, president of the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions, hosted a dinner last night at the Hotel Dajti in Tirana in honor of the foreign delegations which came to attend the May Day celebrations from Algeria, Spain and the FRG. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0600 GMT 2 May 81 AU]

ZHIVKOV-KREISKY TALKS RESUME IN PRAVETS 14 MAY

AU141455 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Bruno Kreisky, Austria's federal chancellor, arrived in the village of Pravets, county of Botevgrad, this morning. There they resumed the Bulgaro-Austrian talks begun in Sofia yesterday. In the 2 and 1/2 hour of friendly dialogue they discussed matters of the bilateral cooperation and some international issues.

This afternoon Mr Bruno Kreisky's program provides for sightseeing and visit to a folk concert.

NARODNA ARMIYA ON MITTERRAND ELECTION VICTORY

AU141405 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 May 81 p 4

[Ivan Undzhiev commentary on Mitterrand's election victory]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand's election victory is already a fact. Though his victory was expected, it was so impressive that even the most zealous followers of the French socialist leader had not expected such a categoric result over his opponent in the second round of the presidential elections held last Sunday. We must recall that 7 years ago the former President Giscard d'Estaing defeated Mitterrand in the struggle for the presidential post by less than 1 percent, whereas this time, in the specific election returns, Mitterrand succeeded in achieving 4 percent more than his opponent. It is not difficult to see in these figures the growing desire of the millions of French voters for a change.

The future specific actions of the new French president will show how far he will try to fulfill his preelection promises. In this respect, there is no place for superfluous optimism. One should keep in mind that the country's grave economic situation and the government's inability to lead it out of this crisis have contributed to Giscard d'Estaing's defeat. On the other hand, however, any real attempt to achieve economic stability and to improve the situation of the working people, taking into consideration their vital interests, would affect the interests and positions of big business, which is not inclined to make any concessions. Perhaps the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of his program to nationalize certain large monopolies will be a cornerstone for the new president's economic policy.

It is even more difficult to prophesy the future French foreign policy when one considers Mitterrand's vague preelection platform. However, he is substantially more pro-Atlantic and more pro-American oriented than his predecessor so that it would not be surprising if the independent foreign policy of General de Gaulle, of which Frenchmen are so proud, undergoes certain change. The changeover in the Elysee Palace is undoubtedly an event which will focus the attention of political observers for a long time. However, one is impressed by the fact that the Western campaign initiated by the bourgeois mass information media is aiming to foil any eventual alliance between socialists and communists. Although Mitterrand himself shows no particular desire about that, one should keep in mind that he would not be able to secure a majority in the parliament without the cooperation of the communists.

FESTIVE MEETING IN SOFIA MARKS CPCZ ANNIVERSARY

AU141956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[Summary] A festive meeting was held in Sofia to celebrate the 60th CPCZ anniversary. The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Committee Central Control-Auditing Committee, spoke on the development of the CPCZ. He stated as follows on this occasion: "We are convinced that the great tasks mapped out by the CPCZ Congress will be implemented because the communists will stand at the head of the struggle for the fulfillment of these tasks. They play a leading role in Czechoslovak society.

"It is with increased prestige that the CPCZ is celebrating its 60th anniversary, as a militant and mature social-political force, as the universally recognized organizer of socialist construction in the CSSR and as a sound link in the international communist and workers movement. The Bulgarian communists are sincerely rejoicing at the remarkable successes of the Czechoslovak comrades and friends. These successes are the undeniable achievement of the CPCZ, and prove the correctness as well as foresight of its political trend. These achievements represent an important contribution of the CSSR to consolidating the strength and unity of the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact."

Jaroslav Hejna, the CSSR ambassador in Sofia, also delivered an address.

DOYNOV MEETS SRV SCIENCE DELEGATION IN VARNA

OW150753 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15--A Vietnamese delegation led by Professor Nguyen Van Hieu has attended the fourth conference of the Commission for Cooperation in Manufacturing Scientific Equipment and Automation of Scientific Research among the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries. The conference, held in Varna, Bulgaria, adopted a common plan which, among other things, provides for assistances to Vietnam to build an automatic system for processing experimental physical, chemical and bio-physical data by means of mini-computers.

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, who is vice-president of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and president of the Vietnam Physics Institute, and the other head delegates were cordially received by Ognyan Doynov, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL IN SOFIA

AU141618 Sofia BTA in English 1431 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 May (BTA)--A sea merchant shipping agreement was signed here today between Bulgaria and Brazil. This document, which the two countries sign for the first time in this sphere, will constitute a favorable basis for the development of relations in merchant shipping. Conditions will be created for the improvement of the operation of ships in both Bulgarian and Brazilian ports. Sea transportation will be expanded and further developed. The agreement was signed by Mr Nikolai Yovchev, director general of "water transport" economic organization, and Admiral (Luiz da Mota Veiga), director of shipping in the National Department for the Merchant Fleet of the Federal Republic of Brazil.

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR CLOSES ON 14 MAY

AU141953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[Summary] The first international spring fair closed in Plovdiv tonight. Throughout 10 days, it was visited by many citizens: Numerous trade and business deals were concluded during the fair with companies and firms from 39 countries. Over 33,000 goods were displayed in the national Bulgarian exhibition, 40 percent of which were new. Our special correspondent, Dimitur Blagoev, reports on the successes of the fair:

[Begin recording] "The first international spring fair has fulfilled its tasks. It has become a center for business and trade contacts, and for exchange of technical experience. it has become a place for displaying the opportunities of our industry. Thus, this fair has acquired the right to be held every spring as a specialized fair for mass consumer goods and food industry products. Now an annual average of goods worth 11 billion leva are being produced in our country. Their high quality makes them effective export products." [end recording]

HUSAK SENDS MESSAGE WISHING POPE SPEEDY RECOVERY

LD141144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram to Pope John Paul II, in connection with the assassination attempt, wishing him a speedy recovery.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL

LD142254 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Yuriy Cheryakov, member of the collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, in Prague today. They discussed some questions relating to bilateral cooperation and topical problems of current international developments. The Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, was also present.

VICTORY OF MITTERRAND CALLED 'SIGNIFICANT'

AU141255 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 May 81 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on Events": "A Change With Great Possibilities"]

[Text] Deliberations on the extent of the change resulting from the fact that the new president of the Republic of France is called Francois Mitterrand can undoubtedly proceed from a very wide variety of starting positions, premises and possibilities.

One of the most basic facts is that this Sunday the peculiarities of the Gaullist constitution, formulated to secure the position of the rightwing government with the aid of centrist political streams, have for the first time turned against the rightwingers. The French constitution, created by De Gaulle for De Gaulle, places the main power in the hands of the president as a prerequisite of political stability. This is underscored by the fact that the president is elected by a general election, and for the long period of 7 years.

However, now a candidate of the opposition will enter the presidential palace, and will be handed the levers of power that were deliberately designed, apart from other things, to prevent the victory of the opposition. In order to make the paradox yet more obvious, this has happened with the unquestionable assistance of a part of the Gaullist voters.

This fact alone shows the extent of the dissatisfaction with the results of the departing president's government among the broad French public. The rapid growth of unemployment, the high degree of inflation which reduces the working people's living standards--all this mobilized the forces of traditional leftwing voters against Giscard. However, this fact by itself was not enough to bring about his defeat. On top of that, the explicit orientation of economic policy to support big capital, the withdrawal of the ruling power from the country's economic and social realities, the embarassing scandals and the progressive disintegration of the government coalition all had their effects.

Matters progressed so far that in the end even the traditional rightwing effect of French politics was of no avail--the same effect which 7 years ago had at the last moment prevented Mitterrand's victory. This time a relatively small but decisive group of voters in the center decided in the face of all tradition to vote for the leftwing candidate.

It must be seen that in this connection, significant observers believe that, as president, Mitterrand will have to considerably adjust his policy exactly to this small group in the center, and that he will even have to look for allies beyond its framework, still more to the right.

It can be said that this view is frequently being expressed by the very people who, prior to the elections, proclaimed the thesis that "Mitterrand is the captive of the Communist Party" and tried in this way to activate the last reserves against his candidacy. Today they are trying to aggravate the existing antagonisms between the socialists and the communists in the same way and to make their cooperation, which is too very necessary for the future, impossible.

After the publication of the election results Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], declared that the PCF is prepared to fight for the new policy both in the government, and on all other levels--the policy of full employment, justice, social progress, national advance and freedom; the policy of peace, disarmament and independence.

Francois Mitterrand's election speech is based on the ideas of the common program with which the united left went into the elections 7 years ago. Among other things, it envisages a raising of the lowest incomes, the creation of new jobs, the battle against inflation and the nationalization of banks and 11 of the largest industrial companies. There is no doubt that this program can be realized only with the cooperation of the leftwing parties.

The French rightwingers have in reserve an almost unlimited variety of methods for ensuring their positions and turning their defeats into victories. It is no coincidence that, today of all times, historical connections, of which there is no scarcity in France, are being recalled.

Francois Mitterrand's victory is undoubtedly an extremely significant event and a historic opportunity for the French left, an opportunity that is all the greater, if all leftwing components bear in mind all the clear lessons of history.

U.S. PRESSURE ON NATO PLANNING CALLED 'DANGEROUS'

LD141940 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 14 May 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We begin with a short comment on the recent 2-day meeting in Brussels of NATO's military planning committee. The meeting was characterized by the American defense secretary Caspar Weinberger's quite crude pressure on the other members of the alliance. In an effort to rush through the American demands, Weinberger resorted once again to the old trick. He spoke about Soviet military strength and alleged that the Soviet Union is seriously threatening the whole of Western Europe. However, Western observers themselves indicated openly that Weinberger's accusation that the Soviet Union is disrupting the balance is an artificial maneuver on the part of the United States designed to impress Western Europe, intimidate it and force it to greater obedience.

Although the final communique, from this meeting speaks about the unity of the pact, there is information enough showing that even in Brussels Weinberger met with lack of understanding and opposition on the part of many a NATO defense minister. An open confrontation reportedly occurred between Weinberger and the West German defense minister, Hans Apel, over the size of increased arms spending. Bit by bit the NATO member states even at this meeting gave way to Washington's pressure. They gave way in such important questions as the further increase in military spending by 3 percent annually and especially the question of widening NATO's activity outside Europe. It means that NATO's Western European partners, together with the United States and in that country's interests, should take part in military operations, for example, in Africa, the Middle East and so on.

A look at the map will disclose a special feature of such a widening of NATO's sphere of activities. It goes along the frontiers of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In short, NATO is trying to restore the chain destroyed by the disintegration of the SEATO and CENTO pacts. In addition, NATO in the near future should be given the role of other states' internal affairs wherever Washington will consider it necessary and advantageous. The result of the Brussels meeting of NATO's military planning committee constitutes therefore another step toward involving Western Europe in the United States' dangerous global strategy, another step toward worsening the overall climate in the whole world.

PORTUGAL'S ALVARO CUNHAL VIEWS MARXISM-LENINISM

AU141144 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Undated interview given by Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal, to RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Josef Vlcek and Bratislava PRAVDA special correspondent Julius Lorincz, at an unspecified location in Portugal, headlined "Defending the Gains of the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] [Question] The political resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal [PCP] stresses that the international communist movement is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and that Marxism and Leninism cannot be separated from each other. Because of this attitude, the party is being attacked for being "orthodox" and "dogmatic" and for clinging to outdated principles. What is your view on those issues?

[Answer] The PCP resolutely criticizes dogmatism and everything that has always been referred to as orthodoxy--that means immobility, inflexibility and crystallization of prejudice and the refusal or inability to examine new phenomena and to seek new solutions. Marxism-Leninism is the opposite of dogmatism and such orthodoxy. He who, instead of analyzing and studying, recites by heart passages from manuals or believes that principles are recipes that explain everything and can be applied to all specific situations is not a Marxist-Leninist. Marxism-Leninism is a powerful instrument for analyzing reality, studying and understanding new phenomena, searching for new solutions and developing ideological and political creative activity.

The PCP, inspired by Marxism-Leninism and keeping in mind international revolutionary experiences, analyzed and continues to analyze Portuguese reality and its original and specific features and defined and continues to define the political orientation and tactics corresponding to our national situation and our national problems.

That is precisely why the PCP is a Marxist-Leninist party. Marxism is inseparable from Leninism (the development of Marxism in the new historical epoch as well as Leninism are inseparable from Marxism--the foundation of Leninism).

Proletarian internationalism--enriched in its scope and contents by the development of the world revolutionary process--remains the basis of friendly relations and solidarity among the working people and revolutoinary forces all over the world.

MORE ON FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S DINNER SPEECH

AU141120 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak-Finnish Talks"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 11 May (CTK)--The CSSR minister of foreign affairs gave a festive dinner in honor of the Finnish minister of foreign affairs.

It was attended by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, CSSR Minister of Transportation Vladimir Blazek, CSSR Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Michal Stancel and other figures of our political and public life. Members of the Finnish guest's entourage and the two countries' ambassadors were also present.

In the course of the evening Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paavo Matti Vayrynen proposed toasts.

The CSSR minister of foreign affairs stressed the traditional ties of friendship and mutual respect linking us with peace-loving Finland. At the same time he welcomed his guest as a representative of the country, whose capital--Helsinki--is synonymous with peace and cooperation among nations. In our fruitful talks today--he said--we agreed that the relations between our countries are extensive and viable. At the same time we know that possibilities exist for their further dynamic development.

We are meeting after the recent 16th CPCZ Congress, which laid down Czechoslovakia's foreign political line for the coming period, Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say. It is a line of peace, detente, cooperation, disarmament and support for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. We intend to make more active our dialogue with all signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. We want to contribute to the success of all disarmament negotiations, including the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. He noted at the same time that we view the Soviet peace offensive, which establishes a qualitatively entirely new situation in internatinal relations, as a highly effective means of normalizing the political atmosphere.

In his reply Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Matti Vayrynen expressed thanks once again for the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia, and stated that Czechoslovakia is known in Finland as a hospitable country, having been in the Middle Ages the destination of talented young Finns sent to attend the famous Charles University, and a state with a high standard in technical research and natural science, with modern industry and a thriving agriculture. He, too, stressed that bilateral relations between Finland and Czechoslovakia are developing favorably. He spoke of the policy of neutrality which Finland pursues and described the escalating arms race as the most pressing problem of the present. He stressed the importance of the Madrid meeting and the efforts of both countries to contribute to its successful course.

ANGOLA'S LARA COMPLETES OFFICIAL VISIT, DEPARTS

Comments on Africa

LD142010 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Prague, 14 May (CTK)--Lucio Lara, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labor Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said that the reason why the results of the economic boycott of racist South Africa are not more readily apparent is the aid given to it by the United States and other Western countries.

Lara, in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit, said that the veto cast by the United States recently in the UN Security Council in the vote on effective sanctions against South Africa was the logical expression of the Reagan administration policy towards Africa, reflecting also its stand on Angola. One of the points of Reagan's election campaign was destabilization of the situation in Angola, as part of the "containment of communism" in Africa. Lara said that the recent mission of State Department's Chester Crocker was a mission of U.S. policy in Africa, and its purpose was to push through American plans for a Namibian settlement.

The U.S. proposal was turned down by Angola, and by other African countries, regardless whether they maintain relations with the United States or are its friends or opponents.

Angola takes the view that the UN resolution concerning Namibia must be respected, Lara said.

Also the attitude of the United States towards the leader of the dissident organization UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Jonas Savimbi, is part of efforts to support the destabilizing movement in Africa. Lara pointed out that Angola's southern [words indistinct] of daily attacks and incursions of South African forces. Every hour, in daytime and at night, South Africa planes drop bombs on the civilian population of Angola, South African armored cars make searches for SWAPO fighters, and destroy transport and supply centers.

"The purpose of my visit to Czechoslovakia was to discuss and explore other possibilities of intensifying bilateral relations which have been maintained for more than 20 years. During my stay in Czechoslovakia, I was able to exchange experience gained in various areas of our cooperation, both political and economic, and bring the future activities of our parties on a higher, more developed level.

"We esteem the support given us by the communist parties of socialist countries. This support, which we will never forget, is evident everywhere. Czechoslovakia, for example, is taking part in the training of our cadres. It is important aid which also helps deepen the ties of friendship linking our countries," Lucio Lara said.

Departure 14 May

LD142012 Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Prague, 14 May (CTK)--Lucio Lara, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party of Labor Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today. He was seen off at Prague Airport by Vasil Bilak, Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary.

OFFICIALS ATTEND LOCAL PREELECTION MEETINGS

Kempny on Science, Development

LD142302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpts from speech by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a preelection meeting at the East Bohemian "Synthesia" chemical works in Semtin on 13 May--recorded]

[Text] The socioeconomic sphere is a substantial part of our program. The core of our policy today is found in this sphere. Our basic task and objective is that all we do is being done for the well being of the working man. Therefore, we formulated the socioeconomic policy goal as being the task of maintaining and of further perfecting the quality [words indistinct] according to the creation of resources, qualitatively and quantitatively, of the living standards of our people. In order to achieve this, we formulated also the basic strategy: the task of further developing the effectiveness of our economy, the quality of all work, to be achieved by means of a marked transition from an extensive to an intensive development of the national economy.

We said that we can achieve this aim only under the condition that science is utilized as a true production factor in the meaning of the words of Comrade Brezhnev, that our greatest force is in linking the scientific technical revolution with the most progressive social system, that is, in our conditions, with developed socialism. Furthermore, such an optimum exploitation of science is only possible under conditions that we will develop much more organically and consistently by our cooperation within the framework of the socialist camp and by more consistently basing our development on the enormous potential of the USSR, the first country of socialism.

Finally, we shall ensure this task by succeeding in [word indistinct] the creative activity and enterprise of our working people (?by means) and by utilizing this enormous force to the benefit of fulfilling our tasks.

The foundation of our long-term economic strategy lies in the intensification of the economy, in effective structural changes, in a rational utilization of the scientific-technical and production potential and thus in an optimum processing of all resources put into the economy. It is no longer sufficient for us to consider the traditional resources--labor, investments, materials, raw materials and energy--for such a purpose--that is, that which we have learned to express, to measure, to calculate; briefly, all that we have been used to for years.

In the transition to a true intensification, [illegible] factors--such as scientific-technical development, socialist economic integration, [illegible] the creative initiative of working people--are assuming a decisive and a truly transforming role. This is the only way to increase the growth of the national income, even with the existing, or with only slowly growing, material and labor resources. A gradual reconstruction of our economic structure on the basis of science and technology, of great scientific discoveries and findings, is the most basic task. The effects will be decisive. A fast development of industry and agriculture is binding on us with this task. We are fulfilling it by developing new progressive branches: nuclear energy, electronics, microelectronics, the chemical industry and so forth.

We are creating conditions for an ever broader application of the results of science in all branches of the national economy. We intend to focus our attention in this respect mainly on three decisive spheres, corresponding to our conditions, possibilities and requirements: first, comprehensive utilization and processing of all raw materials, and their optimum transformation without waste; second, the use of electronics and cybernetics in production techniques and in management activity, and also more use of robots--briefly, all that which represents substantial increases of labor productivity--and finally, the utilization of biogenetic substances, and of (?biologic) technologies for an expanded utilization of biological resources, of which none are superfluous in our country.

This necessitates a broad development of specialized chemical processes, during which times the issue is no longer millions of kilograms, or thousands of tons, but kilograms of products [as heard] of this particular chemical industry. These are key spheres which are becoming for us today basic criteria for the selection of decisive trends of scientific-technical development in ensuring that which is decisive, that is, a speedier [word indistinct] of final effects with existing resources, a speedier creation of the national income.

Relationships between basic and applied research, between science and production, must today correspond to these long-term tasks. Profound qualitative changes occur in these relationships in the course of a scientific-technical revolution. There occur revolutionary influences of science on production and vice versa; there occurs an organic interlinking between them. This must be realized by the scientist, the designer, the technician and the production organizer. It is necessary that the speeding up of innovative processes, the faster introduction of new, technically perfect products, and of new progressive technologies becomes the basic content of the efforts of our scientific-technical intelligentsia. But I would like to stress that the demand for a comprehensive development of the scientific-technical necessitates that its fulfillment does not become a matter for a narrow circle of specialists alone, but a matter for all participants in social production.

The fact that the depth of the process of transforming science into a production force determines the dynamic development of production, (?means) that science is being asserted not only as a production force in (?technology) but also in people's qualifications, in work organization and in management activities. Science comes ever nearer to the working class and the constantly growing technical and cultural standards of the working class, and the linking of people's thoughts with its work intensifies its bonds with the scientific-technical intelligentsia. Science and technology are becoming for the working lass a necessary means of the revolutionary transformation of society. On the other hand, only the working class can fully exploit science and technology for these aims. Not everyone can be a scientist, a graduate, a technician, but everybody can participate in uncovering reserves, in rendering production more economic, in making products and the production process more effective and perfect.

This is borne out (?by facts). It is borne out by the extent of, and especially by the results of inventors and improvers. That is why it is so necessary to restress the role of comprehensive socialist rationalization, which creates enormous possibilities for an allround utilization of people's talents and enthusiasm, makes it possible to assert what is new and not to stay satisfied with existing conditions.

The comprehensive socialist rationalization brigades serve as an example. They combine working skill, technical advances and a creative approach and inventiveness in the struggle against accepted ways, petty bourgeois individualism and selfishness. They are an expression of systematic cooperation between links in the cycle: science, technology, production and use. They are an expression of strengthening (?purposeful) work and of endeavor aimed at a comprehensive solution of tasks from a technical, economic and social point of view.

The ever closer links between the development of the utilization of science and technology and social and economic aspects of the development of society necessitate that the planning of scientific development--which must literally become the axis and the main content of all parts of the state and economic plans--becomes the departure point for the national economic planning systems with a long-term view, in 5-year plans and in annual plans.

Beno in Trencin

LD142325 Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bratislava, 14 May (CETEKA)--Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, reviewed the splendid balance sheet of the [words indistinct] in Czechoslovakia at an election meeting in Trencin today, and spoke of the tasks of the socialist society is facing in the 1980's.

On the objectives of the economic policy of the Communist Party in the 7th Five-Year Plan Mikulas Beno said that their common denominator is the [words indistinct] rational and effective production and consumption, and underlined the importance of the new measures to (?improve) the system of plan-based management.

In connection with the forthcoming elections to Czechoslovak representative bodies, Beno emphasized the growing participation of the people in the administration of public affairs.

Dzur in Trencin

LD142328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Gen Martin Dzur, minister of defense, who is also a candidate deputy to the Federal Assembly for the Trencin District, was also present at the meeting.

Polednik Discusses Program

LD141939 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Prague, 14 May (CTK)--The new election program of the Czechoslovak National Front for the next five-year term of office of representative bodies of all levels was analyzed at an election meeting at Roznov Pod Radhostem today by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

He also reviewed the great achievements of the past five years, and stressed the need for everyday efforts to augment the material and cultural wealth of Socialist Czechoslovakia, to maintain and raise the standard of living, to work for a peaceful world and social progress in the worldwide revolutionary struggle.

Polednik pointed out that implementation of the economic and social program of further development of society will be a challenging, difficult task, and singled out the need to complete the projects now under construction, to expend investments to ensure sufficient supplies of fuels and energy, to enhance the export capability of the economy and produce enough goods for the domestic market.

Jindrich Polednik spoke in detail about [word indistinct] to improve services, the work of national committees, and environmental improvement programs in Czechoslovak towns and villages.

He also pointed out that the national government decided to extend the terms of reference of the national committees as local administration bodies in the field of environmental protection, construction work and territorial planning, protection of farm land, social security, supplies to the market and retail trade, and public order. He said that in this way, the real content of socialist democracy is being enhanced, and the role is growing of the national committees through which the government by the people is exercised.

LEADERS JOIN IN CPCZ'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES

Prague Wreathlaying

LD142348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A commemorative ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the vanguard of our working class--the CPCZ--was held today at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

A joint wreath of the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, the federal government, Federal Assembly Presidium and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee was laid at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement, by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, and by the other members of the party Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; by the party Central Committee secretaries Josef Haman and Josef Havlin; by the party Central Committee Secretariat members Mari Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and by the CPCZ Central Committee members Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, and Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council.

After the ceremony the Czechoslovak party and state representatives went to the columbarium where they laid a bouquet of red flowers and paid tribute to founding members of the party and deceased leading personalities of the Czechoslovak communist and workers' movement.

Kapek Lays Wreath

LD142352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] A commemorative ceremony was held today at the Klement Gottwald Memorial on the Ludvik Svoboda embankment in Prague. A joint wreath of the Prague CPCZ city committee, the Central Bohemian regional committee of the party and the ward committees of the party in Prague to the memory of Klement Gottwald, was laid by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague city party organization; Vaclav Hajek, chief secretary of the Central Bohemian regional party committee; and the chief secretaries of the ward party bodies in Prague.

Lenart in Bratislava

LD142356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpts] A festive ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ was held today in the Klement Gottwald Square in Bratislava. A wreath was laid at the Klement Gottwald Memorial in the square by the representatives of the CPSL, the National Front, the Slovak National Council, the Slovak Government and representatives of the West Slovakia Region and the capital of the Slovak SR: Comrades Jozef Lenart, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ignac Janak, Gejza Slapka and other officials.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY--The Czechoslovak-Italian Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation in the sector of industry concluded its session in Prague on 5 May by signing a protocol. The protocol was signed by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, for the CSSR; and by Edoardo Speranza, under secretary of state attached to the Italian ministry of foreign affairs, for Italy. The same day a treaty was signed between the CSSR and Italy on the prevention of double taxation in income tax and of tax evasion; Edoardo Speranza signed the treaty for Italy, and Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, signed for the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 81 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA--Tripoli, 10 May (CTK)--A session of the Czechoslovak-Libyan Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended here today. The signed protocol provides for further cooperation in construction of houses, energy, industry, agriculture, road construction and training of skilled workers for the Libyan national economy. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1616 GMT 10 May 81 LD]

AUSTRIAN CONSUL GENERAL--Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received Johann (Ottermeir) Austrian consul general in Bratislava in connection with his taking up his post. The new Austrian consul general in Bratislava was also received on the same occasion by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1920 GMT 11 May 81 LD]

EAST SLOVAKIA SOWING--In the East Slovakia Region, 15 percent of all winter crops--11,000 hectares of winter cereal crops and 1,100 hectares of rape--will have to be plowed under, due to their poor condition. The shortfall will be made up for by grain corn, which will thus be sown on far more than the originally planned 19,940 hectares. A total of 13,000 hectares have already been sown with grain corn in East Slovakia. Potato sowing has been completed on 17,000 hectares in the region so far, which is more than 81 percent of the planned area. Sugar beet sowing has already been completed and sunflowers remain to be sown on 8 percent of the planned area. In comparison with the past few years, the area sown densely with cereal crops has been expanded by almost 30,000 hectares. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 May 81 pp 1, 2 AU]

HONECKER, STOPH GREET SOVIET LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU150912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 81 pp 1-2

[Greetings message by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the 36th anniversary of the Victory Day]

[Text] CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Moscow:

Dear comrades! On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

The victory of the peoples of the Soviet Union over fascism opened up a new chapter in the worldwide struggle of the forces of peace, social progress and national liberation. It also gave our people the opportunity to shape anew its future. The Soviet people's heroism and willingness to sacrifice will remain unforgotten for all times. In three and a half decades of peace the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party of Lenin, have carried out a communist development which fills all progressive people with joy and justified pride.

The communists and all working people of our republic wholeheartedly congratulate the CPSU and the Soviet people on the great successes which they are achieving in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. By successfully building communism, the Soviet Union convincingly demonstrates the triumphant nature of Marxism-Leninism and implements its historic mission as pioneer of social progress. Our people are celebrating the 36th anniversary of liberation from fascism completely under the impact of implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Inspired by the enormous wealth of experience of the CPSU, our party congress showed great prospects for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. The GDR's working people are fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th party congress with vigor and outstanding work.

At a time when aggressive imperialist circles are fanning war hysteria and the arms race, the Soviet Union is again proving itself the most influential and most powerful champion of world peace. The new great initiative for securing peace, which the 26th CPSU Congress proclaimed, gives new stimuli to the struggle of the peoples for preventing a nuclear war, for strengthening international security and for stopping the arms race. The GDR fully supports the CPSU peace program. In fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community it will continue to actively work for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and for securing peace. Our party and people will be constantly guided by the idea that the close alliance with the Soviet Union has been and will remain the basis and guarantee for the further successful socialist construction in the GDR. Therefore, It fills us with joy and satisfaction that the fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples are universally and dynamically developing on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have reached a high level.

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress open up new, far-reaching prospects for further expanding universal cooperation and for deepening the unshakable friendship between our peoples in the interest of the victory of the cause of socialism and peace. We wish you, dear comrades, and all the Soviet people further great successes in building communism and in the struggle for securing peace.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HAGER SPEECH IN BERLIN ON LIBERATION DAY

AU131231 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 May 81 pp 3-4

[Speech by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, at the 8 May East Berlin ceremony marking the 36th anniversary of liberation from Nazism by the Soviet Army]

[Text] Dear comrades, ladies and gentlemen, 36 years ago, on 8 May 1945, when the document on the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany was signed in Berlin, it marked in Europe the end of a devastating war that had affected nearly all the countries and peoples of our continent. On that day the heroic struggle of the Soviet people and the forces allied with it in the anti-Hitler coalition was crowned with victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany brought freedom to the peoples of Europe enslaved by fascism. It also ended the fascist bondage of the German people and was the starting point for a fundamental change in its history.

The day of liberation, 8 May, is a sacred day to us. On this day every year we commemorate the fallen fighters of the Soviet Army, the millions of casualties of the Soviet people, all those who have fallen in the struggle against fascism and under the racist barbarity. With profound reverence we say today, on the 36th anniversary of the liberation: Thank you, you Soviet soldiers, you heroes of the Soviet Union! (Long-lasting applause)

We Reaffirm the Pledge of the 10th Party Congress

On the 36th anniversary of victory in the Great Fatherland War it is a matter of the heart for us to convey to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and to the entire Soviet people our heartfelt thanks, our fraternal greetings and congratulations. (strong applause). In this hour we reaffirm the pledge of the 10th SED Congress that we will always struggle side by side with the CPSU, that we will always work, in close unity with the Soviet people, for the benefit of mankind, for peace and socialism. (strong applause)

At our ceremony, we very cordially welcome Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. (prolonged, strong appluase) We also welcome the other members of the party and state leadership, the representatives of the National Front, the parties and mass organizations, the diplomatic corps accredited in the GDR, and all participants in our festive gathering. (strong applause)

Our special greetings go to Comrade Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR, to Comrade General of the Army Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, as well as to Colonel General Gubin and all other Soviet comrades and friends whom we cordially congratulate on the 36th anniversary of victory over fascism. (long-lasting, strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, World War II, which was unleashed by German imperialism, was primarily marked by the military conflict between the most reactionary imperialist dictatorship, embodied by the fascist German reich, and rising socialism, embodied by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet People Made Immeasurable Sacrifices

Faithful to the principles of the Leninist peace policy, the Soviet Union had untiringly struggled to ward off the danger of war. Through multifaceted initiatives it endeavored to establish a system of collective security so as to check the fascist aggressors and to organize effective support to their victims in a timely war. The ruling circles of the West, however, for years tolerated fascism and aggression, ignored the initiatives of the Soviet Union and, with the aid of the Munich policy of "appeasement" toward the aggressor, attempted to channel his thirst for conquests entirely to the East, toward the Soviet Union.

The policy of tolerating and favoring the fascist aggressor, which was a factor in unleashing the war, at first turned against its own supporters. It permitted German imperialism to subjugate in a short time nearly all of capitalist Europe. When 40 years ago, in June 1941, fascist Germany attacked the Soviet Union, it had a gigantic economic potential and the largest imperialist military power of that time.

With the aid of that potential, the first country of socialism was meant to be destroyed in a blitzkrieg. On 18 December, 1940 Hitler issued a secret order, under the code-name "Barbarossa," that the German Wehrmacht must be prepared to conquer Soviet Russia even before the end of the war against England in a quick campaign. However, that calculation did not work out.

The Soviet people firmly closed their ranks against the enemy, not only on the fr nt, but throughout the country, even in those parts where the fascist occupiers were temporarily in control. They mastered inconceivable difficulties and made immeasurable sacrifices to stop and repel the enemy.

The Soviet-German front was the main front where the battles took place that decided the war. On that front, nearly two-thirds of the fascist Wehrmacht's divisions were concentrated. It was there that the aggressor suffered three-quarters of all losses of human lives during the whole war.

The Soviet people bore the main burden of the struggle against Hitlerite fascism. It was shown that the moral factor, the steadfastness and unyieldingness of people fighting for a just cause, is of fundamental importance for the course and outcome of a war, however mighty the war machine. The Soviet people fought to liberate their fatherland from the fascist invaders. They were imbued with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of the Great October Socialist Revolution, socialist patriotism and hatred of German imperialism. And it was these moral qualities that gave them the power to survive the difficult phase of defeats and eventually to inflict crushing defeats on the fascist armies in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, of Leningrad and Kursk and in further powerful offensives.

Power Center for Victory Over Fascism

The heroism of the Red Army, the art of warfare of the Soviet strategists, the superhuman production achievements in the hinterland, the mass heroism and the unbreakable will to win victory of the Soviet people led by the Communist Party---all testified to the strength and superiority of the socialist social system. In the life-and-death struggle against the imperialist class enemy socialism proved itself as a force that is militarily, politically and morally invincible. (prolonged applause)

The Soviet people's heroic resistance against the fascist aggressors became the great power center of the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition to overcome fascism and restore peace. Millions of peoples on all continents understood that their own future, their future happiness depended on the victory of the world's first socialist country.

Meanwhile it has become a well-established fact of history that in that situation influential forces of the United States and Great Britain, on the strength of their capitalist class position, attempted to combine the destruction of the German imperialist rival with the greatest possible weakening of the Soviet Union and with oppressing the revolutionary-democratic movements. All speculations of world reaction about destroying, or at least greatly weakening the Soviet Union proved to be illusory, however. The Soviet Union won the victory. It won enormous international prestige and gave the peoples of the world justified hopes for lasting peace. (strong applause)

Thus the victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces was convincing proof of the invincibility of socialism, of the powerful strength of communist ideas. It was at the same time a serious warning to the advocates of a policy of strength toward socialism, to the followers of military provocations and imperialist aggressions. Those who attempt to revise the results of World War II, who are again playing with fire, should not disregard these lessons of history.

Policy of Strength Toward the USSR Is All the More Doomed Today

We can rightly draw the conclusion: Just as the policy of strength pursued by imperialism toward the Soviet Union in 1945 ended in a miserable fiasco for its originators, that policy is today all the more doomed to failure owing to the changed balance of power in the world in favor of socialism and of peace. (long-lasting applause)

Dear comrades, German fascism--which aimed at establishing its world rule on the debris of the first socialist state in the world--suffered a crushing defeat. After the victory, the Soviet people accomplished admirable achievements in building socialism and communism. They are a worthy match for the heroism displayed in the days of the great fatherland war. The USSR working people eliminated the destructions of war within a few years and established a material-technical basis of tremendous dimensions. In the decades since 1945 the Soviet Union has constantly grown stronger economically, politically and militarily. No international problem can be brought to a permanent solution without its collaboration.

The USSR has set for itself truly gigantic tasks, all of which are subordinated to the goal of further improving the material and cultural living conditions of the Soviet people. This goal is served by the programmatic stipulations of the 26th CPSU Congress to develop the riches of Siberia and the Far East, to intensify the national economic reproduction process and to implement new, far-reaching sociopolitical measures.

The victory of the Soviet Union and its allies has led to basic changes in the world. It has permitted the further advance of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism, the expansion of all streams of the revolutionary movement. The community of socialist states has developed, in which the GDR is firmly anchored.

Historical Effect of 8 May 1945

Through their liberation from Hitlerite fascism the German people were given the historical chance to break once and for all with imperialism and militarism, to set up an antifascist, democratic order and to adopt the road to socialism. But only in one part of Germany was the opportunity taken under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party of the workers class, the SED, in alliance with all other democratic forces. We called those to account who were to blame for war and fascism. We wrenched power from monopoly capital and big land owners. The people took their fate in their own hands. (strong applause)

Thanks to the Soviet Union's victory and to the struggle of the German communists and other antifascists the GDR, the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, was established in a hard battle against reaction. This state is our state, the state of the people. It flourishes and prospers, and no power in the world will ever succeed in shaking or eliminating it. (prolonged, strong applause)

Liberation Day, 8 May 1945, has produced another, far-reaching effect: It became the cornerstone of that fraternal alliance about which Comrade Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Congress said the impressive words: "The peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR have indeed become allies, fellow-fighters and friends. [paragraph continues]

For this, tremendous work has been done by the CPSU and the SED. Our fraternal alliance is a great revolutionary achievement, and it is forever indestructible." (Note one: 10th SED Congress, 11-16 April 1981 in Berlin. Report of the SED Central Committee to the 10th SED Congress. Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker, Dietz Publishing House Berlin 1981, p 20) (strong applause)

From the very beginning, since the day of our liberation, every step in building the antifascist-democratic order and socialism in our country has been linked with the unselfish, fraternal aid and support of our Soviet comrades and friends. They sent us the first bread and the first tractors, they helped us by word and deed in economy, science, education and culture. Day after day the sons of the land of the Soviets are protecting our peace and our people's socialist achievements against imperialist aggression, together with their comrades in arms, the soldiers and officers of the National People's Army.

Our Fraternal Alliance Is the Guarantor of a Secure Future

The friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people is the safe guarantor of the peaceful life and the secure future of our people. It is forever firm and unshakable. (strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, a people that--as the Soviet people--has projects such as those adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress, desires nothing more ardently than peace. Socialism and peace are of the very same nature, because in socialism the workers class, in alliance with other working classes and strata, wields the power. The working people want to enjoy the fruits of their work, and for that they need secure peace. In 1870 Karl Marx pointed out that with socialism "a new society" will come into being "whose international principle will be peace, because there will be the same principle in every nation--work." (Note 2: Karl Marx, First Address of the General Council on the German-French War, in: "Marx-Engels Works, Volume 17, page 7)

With the economic and political rise of the USSR, socialism became the decisive peace force of our time. The strength of the Soviet country, its internationally uncontested authority and its policy, which is rich in initiatives, have helped more than once in the past 36 years to effectively check imperialist aggressive aspirations and have saved the world from an outbreak of a nuclear inferno. Through its unswerving policy of peace the Soviet Union, together with the other states of the socialist community, has decisively contributed to ensuring that the process of detente made progress especially in the 1970's. If our people and the other peoples of Europe have lived in peace for decades, then they owe this above all the party of Lenin and the powerful Soviet Union. (long-lasting applause)

The path of peace pursued by the Soviet Union, the path that it will continue to follow leads from the Great October Socialist Revolution's decree about peace to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, declared in his great speech at the party congress: "Our struggle to consolidate peace and to deepen international detente is primarily a struggle to ensure for the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for solving the creative tasks before them. Thereby we also solve a problem of a truly worldwide nature, because at present there is no more essential and important issue for any people than to preserve peace, to safeguard every person's foremost right--the right to live." (Note three: 26th party congress of the CPSU. Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Next Tasks of the Party in Domestic and Foreign Policy. Rapporteur: L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, 23 February 1981, Berlin 1981, page 8).

These words reflect the Soviet people's deep love of peace and the CPSU's great sense of responsibility for peace in the world. [paragraph continues]

Thus it is quite natural that Comrade Brezhnev has again proposed a comprehensive peace program, designed to preserve the accomplished results of the process of detente in the 1970's through a multiphase system of treaties and agreements, and to further expand them in the 1980's. That comprehensive action program for the defense of peace contains concrete proposals for arms limitation and disarmament, to establish confidence-building measures, to contain and eliminate hotbeds of conflict anywhere in the world. From the rostrum of the 10th SED Congress Comrade Erich Honecker declared that the GDR fully and entirely supports the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, which are in the interest of all peoples of the world. (strong applause)

The action program of the 26th CPSU Congress to safeguard peace testifies to the Soviet Union's constructive and cool-headed approach to the most urgent issues of today's international politics. That program aims at achieving not merely a temporary but a thorough and long-term recovery of international relations. Not preparing for war, which condemns the people to a pointless wasting of their material and intellectual values, but consolidating peace must become the leitmotif for actions in all parts of the world. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, unfortunately it must be said that the political climate in the world is at present further deteriorating. The aggressive NATO circles, especially of the United States, have abandoned the basis of detente and have adopted a course of confrontation toward the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and toward the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

We hear macho slogans from leading U.S. politicians. They employ anticommunist and anti-Soviet rhetoric that stems from the worst times of the cold war. In American politics emotional anticommunism has gained the upper hand over reason--that was recently noted by a leading U.S. newspaper. A hard line in East-West relations is advocated, a policy of strength, of pressures and of superiority toward the USSR is propagated. A pronouncedly anti-Soviet-oriented U.S. foreign policy is praised as the acme of state policy. And this policy is to be forced with every means upon the U.S. allies in the NATO bloc.

The Advocates of Intensified Armament Are Playing With Mankind's Fate

However, as you know, they do not stop at words. The anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda--especially the incessant lie, repeated in innumerable variations, of the alleged threat to the West by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries--serves merely as a pretense to justify a reckless weapons drive and to threaten the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia who are struggling for their national liberation and sovereignty.

From NATO's long-term program, the 1979 Brussels missile decision and the nonratification of the SALT II agreement by the United States to the American defense secretary's demand to introduce the neutron bomb, we are faced with a policy obviously aimed at eliminating the military-strategic equilibrium that has developed between socialism and capitalism and at bringing about U.S. and NATO superiority over the Soviet Union, over socialism. And politicians and high NATO military leaders are openly toying with a plan to use nuclear weapons as outlined in directive No 59, issued by former U.S. President Carter to wage a "limited nuclear war."

One is bound to ask the question: Are the advocates of intensified armament and of the policy of strength actually aware that they are playing with the fate of mankind? At the first international physicians congress for preventing a nuclear war, which took place recently in Washington, it was declared that the policy adopted by the United States increases the nuclear risk and thus the danger for the whole world, and that it is mad, insane, and contrary to any reason and responsibility. "Reason and madness are struggling against one another," a Washington STAR report of 27 April 1981 states. [paragraph continues]

"The outcome of the struggle will be of decisive importance because neither we nor the rest of the world can afford madness in the nuclear age. Our most important contribution to stability and survival is in making sure that we do not fall into madness." (Note four: Washingron STAR, 27 April 1981)

In the FRG and the other West European countries the movement against the NATO policy of intensified armament, especially against the 1979 decision on the deployment of new American missiles, is acquiring constantly greater dimensions. The proposal by Comrade Brezhnev to adopt a moratorium on medium-range missiles has touched off a vivid discussion in the West. The opponents of the proposal hastened to reject the Soviet initiative and to label it as propaganda. However, they know very well the deployment of new U.S. missiles, in addition to the already existing U.S. nuclear weapons, would alter the balance in favor of the United States and to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union, and that it would turn West Europe into a powderkeg, in the interest of the United States. As they are unable to counter Comrade Brezhnev's proposals with anything positive, they are pulling out all stops of anti-Soviet slander so as to frighten and terrify the citizens of the FRG and of other NATO countries, and to implement the NATO decision of December 1979.

That decision, they say, is a dual decision, also providing--in addition to the deployment of new American medium-range missiles--for negotiations with the Soviet Union about a reduction of these weapons. Allegedly the United States now intends, under certain preliminary conditions, to open such negotiations with the Soviet Union. But at the same time it was openly declared at the spring meeting of the NATO foreign ministers in Rome that the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe will be effected in any case. Thus, if the dangerous NATO course is to be maintained under any circumstances, the alleged U.S. readiness to negotiate, over which some FRG politicians are so jubilant, is certainly nothing but a diversionary maneuver.

Although the Soviet Union has been willing to negotiate without preconditions about medium-range missiles for a long time--here we need only recall the 7 October 1979 speech by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin--leading NATO circles are obviously not interested in serious negotiations to limit and reduce those arms.

The NATO policy is evoking the justified protest of a constantly growing number of citizens of the FRG and other NATO states. Communists and social democrats, trade unionists and Christians, people from all strata are demanding of the FRG Government that it withdraw its consent to the NATO decision and to the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG, since the deployment of these missiles increases the danger of a nuclear war. No matter how hard the politicians and mass media of the FRG are trying to discredit this broad peace movement, it cannot be stopped, because it is a movement of reason and responsibility, a movement that serves the maintenance of peace and thus the safeguarding of the life and the future of the people. (prolonged applause)

In Solidarity With the Peace Fighters Throughout the World

In the 36 years since the defeat of fascism, the peace forces in the world have become a powerful factor in world politics. Together, they have today a real opportunity to prevent a new world war, which would acquire inconceivable proportions as far as destructive power is concerned. We say: world war III is not unavoidable; peace can be safeguarded. However, in view of the confrontation course of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies, even greater efforts by the peace forces throughout the world are necessary, efforts to which the GDR, too, will make its contribution.

On the 36th anniversary of the glorious victory of the Soviet army over barbaric fascism and the liberation of our people from Hitlerite fascism, we reaffirm our determination to spare no effort in the struggle to safeguard peace. Never again must a new war emanate from German soil. Hence the GDR will always be found, as before, where the peoples are struggling for detente and disarmament, for friendship and cooperation. In this aspiration we feel linked in solidarity with the fighters for the defense of peace in all parts of our earth. (strong applause)

In compliance with the unanimous decisions of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact we will resolutely continue the peace offensive of the socialist community, together with our allies.

We are supporting all endeavors and initiatives aimed at developing peaceful relations between states with different social systems, on the basis of equal rights and equal security. We proceed from the premise that this also fully applies to our relations with the FRG. Based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, such relations are of no little importance not only for both German states but also for the all-European situation.

Ready for Normal Relations With the FRG

As Comrade Erich Honecker declared at the 10th SED Congress, in our policy vis-a-vis the FRG we let ourselves be guided primarily by our desire to serve peace and to lastingly safeguard it. Proceeding from this principled position, we always were and will continue to be willing to constructively contribute to the development of normal, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG.

However, we declare again that insistence on revanchist doctrines such as the internationally illegal thesis of a "continuation of the German Reich within the 1937 Frontiers" and other activities of imperialist and revanchist FRG circles directed against the sovereignty of the GDR are anachronistic, dangerous, hazardous and hostile to peace. And it is necessary to stress once more in this context that the deployment on FRG territory of new U.S. missiles which are directed against the USSR and its allies, cannot be without effects on the relations between the two German states.

If Chancellor Schmidt recently declared that talks with the GDR could not be considered as long as the overall climate between East and West, and thus also between the two German states, has not improved again, then it can be stated in this context that the FRG could make an active contribution toward improving that climate by positively and constructively reacting to the peace proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress. (strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the countries of socialism would like to use, the sooner the better, the funds that are being spent on defense purposes for solving those tasks that serve an even quicker growth of economic strength and thus a further increase of the material and cultural living standard of the people. In socialism, there is neither an economic nor any other interest in intensified armament. No one benefits in any way if we spend a single mark more than is necessary to ward off a potential aggression. The existence of imperialism in general and the current international situation in particular require, however, that it must not be a single mark too little. To permit the military inferiority of socialism would mean a downright challenge to the aggressiveness and adventurism of imperialism, it would place world peace in jeopardy.

The most important functions of the socialist state include its organizing national defense, and its guaranteeing the reliable protection of the socialist order and the peaceful life of the citizens. Our National People's Army and the other protection and security organs have the appropriate political and military training and arms. By the side of the Soviet Army and the other armed forces of the socialist military coalition, the GDR's National People's Army is in a position to successfully and effectively defend socialism.

The Wheel of History Cannot Be Turned Back By Anyone

Our enemies know very well that the revolutionary workers movement and its a great achievement, socialism, that the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Fascism have substantially reduced the range of action of historically the last exploiters society during the past decades, and that they have provided the decisive ideological stimuli and the necessary material backing for the struggle for peace and social progress. [paragraph continues]

Hence it is not surprising that the aggressive ideology and propaganda of imperialism is fanning nationalistic, antisocialist and anti-Soviet trends so as to undermine the socialist state and the social system and to weaken and disintegrate the workers class. These aims are particularly visible in the direct and indirect support of the counter-revolutionary forces in the Polish People's Republic by politicians, mass media and organizations of the NATO countries.

However, since such endeavors to "erode" socialism are not only directed against our neighbor people but aimed at weakening the entire community of socialist states, defending the inalienable basic principles of the socialist state and social system in every socialist country acquires special significance. That is why our slogan "No Change for the Enemy" applies not only to strengthening the military protection of the socialist achievements, but likewise also to ward off all attempts to call into question the leading role of the party of the workers class and the socialist state power. No one will succeed in turning back the wheel of history! (long-lasting applause)

The socialist revolution in the GDR has turned into reality the things the Soviet soldiers and courageous German antifascists risked their lives for in the struggle against fascism: freedom from exploitation and oppression, socially just and humane conditions, friendship with all peoples, and a life in peace.

To have achieved that is a great accomplishment of socialism, a treasure that we will always guard and protect with all our strength. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, with the socialist GDR a stronghold of peace has been established in the heart of Europe. That is of the greatest importance in view of its geographical situation at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism.

The Existence of the GDR--Fortunate for the World

In close alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community the GDR has done everything in its power to ensure that there is calm and stability in this zone of the world. The fact that it has managed to achieve this is a historical accomplishment of our party. Thus Erich Honecker was able to state with full justification at the 10th party congress: "It is fortunate for mankind that for the first time in German history a socialist state exists on German soil--the GDR." (Note five: 10th Congress of the SED, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1981, page 20) (strong applause)

Under the leadership of the SED and in solid affinity with the fraternal Soviet people our country has developed in the years since 1945 into a flourishing socialist state with a highly developed industry, an efficient agriculture, science and culture. We know that the magnificent results and far-reaching aims of our policy rest on the foundation that has been created by the struggles of the revolutionary German and international workers movement. They were possible only--and we will never forget it--as a result of the victory of the Soviet Union and its allies over Hitlerite fascism, of our people's liberation from fascist bondage by the glorious Soviet Army. (prolonged applause)

In the Central Committee's accountability report to the 10th party congress, the SED's successful policy for the benefit of the people and for the safeguarding of peace was comprehensively outlined and acknowledged. The party congress adopted far-reaching decisions for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

Our Community Universally Deepens Its Collaboration

In implementing these decisions the all-round collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist communities, socialist economic integration, is of primary importance. [paragraph continues]

To further deepen collaboration between the SED and the CPSU, between both states and peoples, in all fields is in accordance with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that has been concluded between the USSR and the GDR on 7 October 1975. To further expand specialization and cooperation as well as scientific-technical and cultural collaboration with the Soviet Union, and to work jointly for peace and security, that is our intent, and is our duty toward all those who fought for and won victory over fascism and brought us freedom. (strong applause)

The economic, sociopolitical and cultural aims of our 10th party congress are of far-reaching importance. They tell of socialism's ability to solve all existing social problems with the strength of the entire people. They spell out the optimism which inspires our socialist fatherland's citizens and which--of this we are sure--will also be expressed at the 14 June elections through a high election turnout and the unanimous vote for the candidates of the National Front.

The citizens of our republic are rightly proud of what has been achieved. The decision of the 10th party congress to continue the tested policy for the benefit of the people, a policy that finds its characteristic expression in the main task, in the unity of economic and social policy, fills them with great confidence. Everywhere in the republic creative initiatives are developing, to purposefully tackle the new tasks.

"Yes" of the Working People to the Party Congress Goals

If the collectives of all combines of industry pledge to turn out 3 days' output of industrial goods production worth M3.5 billion over and above the 1981 plan mostly from saved materials; if cooperative peasants are seeking to achieve high results with a low input in securing raw materials and foodstuffs; if scientists and engineers orient themselves toward top accomplishments in research and production, in introducing micro-electronics and robot technology, in the refinement of raw materials and other materials--then all this is the working people's response to the 10th party congress, an unreserved "yes" to its decisions.

In the coming years, too, we will work with all our energy to strengthen the GDR, under any conditions, as a cornerstone of peace at the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. We will do so proceeding from the conviction that in the CPSU and in the Soviet people we have true allies, fellow fighters and friends who in turn can fully and entirely rely on us. (long-lasting applause)

We wish the CPSU and the Soviet people new, great successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th party congress, in building communism and in safeguarding peace in the world.

Long live the everlasting, indestructible friendship between the GDR and the USSR!

Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting, strong applause)

REPORT OF EFFECTS OF MITTERRAND'S ELECTION

AU141342 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 81 p 2

[Report by ADN correspondent Ralf Klingsieck on Francois Mitterrand's election as president of France]

[Text] Paris--Until late in the night on Sunday the streets and squares in many French cities belonged to the rejoicing supporters and electors of the newly elected 21st president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand. A climax of the manifestations was a demonstration of more than 100,000 people in the historic Place de la Bastille in the center of Paris.

Besides leading figures of the Socialist Party--Francois Mitterrand returned from his home town Chateau Chinon to Paris only during the night--Pierre Juquin, member of the Politburo of the French Communist Party [PCF] also addressed the working people. He stressed that the PCF's appeal to vote for the socialist candidate in the second ballot had decisive influence on Francois Mitterrand's victory.

Apart from the PCF, the biggest trade union federations, like the CGT [French General Confederation of Labor], had also appealed for a vote for Mitterrand.

In press reports and many talks in Paris it is stressed that the difficult socioeconomic situation has strongly influenced the election. The electors have expressed their anger about the economic policy of the last few years by voting for Francois Mitterrand, it was argued.

In a review AGENCE FRANCE PRESS [AFP] talks of the "heritage" from the 7 years of the former president of "two black points, unemployment and inflation." According to AFP, France has nearly 1.7 million unemployed, three times more than in 1974, and prices have doubled during the 7 years.

With "110 Proposals for France" Francois Mitterrand intends to implement a policy, the French press agency says, which is characterized by "reforms in economic and social policy and by a relative continuity in foreign policy, compared to his predecessor." The proposals submitted by Mitterrand would envisage as one of the most important points the nationalization of still partly privately owned banks and insurance companies, as well as of steel works and of the armament, nuclear and aviation industries.

Therefore, the new president will dissolve the National Assembly--where he does not expect to find a majority for his projects in domestic policy--and call earlier elections which will be held before end of June.

AFP notes that France intends to stay in the NATO alliance under Mitterrand's leadership, but the "contents and scope of the alliance" should be "clearly defined." "The traditionally good relations between France and the USSR are to be maintained."

The "110 proposals" also provide for increasing France's independent nuclear striking power, but at the same time negotiations on the collective security in Europe are to be held.

Meanwhile, the French premier, Raymond Barre, has announced the resignation of his government. The resignation will take place before the end of the 7 years of Giscard d'Estaing's presidency--which will expire on 24 May. According to press reports the new president will then form a provisional government until the end of the new parliamentary elections.

NATO COMMUNIQUE FUELS ARMS SPIRAL, CAUSES MISTRUST

DW141151 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1543 GMT 13 May 81

[Klaus Schmautz Brussels dispatch on NATO defense ministers meeting]

[Text] There was a stifling summery heat at noon today in Brussels. Air conditioners were running when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger explained the final communique before the international press; but the chilly breeze that was blowing did not come from the cooling system, it emanated from the 16 military-political objectives the NATO defense ministers had agreed on. In retrospect the designation of the series of pact conferences that has just ended sounds almost like cynicism--spring session. If a period of vegetation was started here, then it was one that provided for a higher degree of armament growth at best.

NATO, the text presented by Weinberger reads, will further develop its strong, differentiated and flexible nuclear forces to increase deterrence qualitatively and quantitatively. The North Atlantic pact will strictly implement the Brussels missile decision of 1979, and perhaps it will soon be called the Brussels intervention decision.

In the paper issued today the pact countries assume for themselves the right to take military steps in the future outside the NATO zone as well, whenever Washington feels that vital Western interests are imperiled somewhere, be it in the Gulf area or in the Middle East.

It is not for lack of imagination, dear listeners, but for the sake of accurate definition that the word cynicism must again be voiced. Under point seven it is said that NATO considers as a condition for arms control negotiations a climate of confidence. [Words indistinct] the newly set up Rapid Deployment Force as international confidence builder. By the way, observe the proportions! The final communique comprises 16 points, and 15 times the arms spiral is brought into full swing. Only one paragraph--number seven, the one arousing the mistrust, deals directly with the negotiations for limiting arms escalation proposed by the Soviet Union.

No, this is not quite correct, because under point three, too, and I quote, a large number of peace and disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union are mentioned. But NATO's Planning Committee expressly deplores this policy. Hiding behind this, the ministers indicated as early as yesterday, was the Soviet threat through detente.

By year's end, U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced last week in Rome, arms control talks will be entered into with the Soviet Union. The Western European public, however, considered this signal much too vague to be called a peace signal. In Brussels it could have been strengthened. But up to now the press has been unable to detect such an effect. As for the hint at talks made in Rome, Washington demanded additional armament expenses from the smaller NATO states which are leaning toward negotiations, and these expenses have been collected 100 percent. This and the adherence to the missile decision will further increase the great unrest which has become discernible as of late in several pact countries.

GREECE'S MITSOTAKIS TALKS WITH COUNTERPART, DEPARTS

LD142113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Greek Republic, ended his official visit to the GDR this morning and left for Athens.

During the official talks concluded earlier, the two sides noted that relations between the GDR and Greece are developing well. The agreements on merchant shipping and on international road transport between the GDR and the Greek Republic, signed by the two foreign ministers on Wednesday, also prove that the two states are determined to develop their cooperation beneficially and to base them on firm contractual bases. The ministers agreed to develop relations in the political, cultural, scientific-technological and economic sectors. Trade and transportation cooperation is also to be strengthened. Oskar Fischer and Konstandinos Mitsotakis agreed to support parliamentary contacts.

The Greek foreign minister pointed out that such moves are appropriate, especially today, in making the exchange and the better understanding of each other's views easier in promoting friendly relations in the interest of maintaining peace.

The exchange of views on international questions took place in the same spirit. The foreign ministers agreed that in view of the complicated international situation, increased efforts are required for the continuation of detente, for which the members of the Madrid meeting bear special responsibility. Oskar Fischer and his Greek guest affirmed the wish of the two sides to conclude the Madrid meeting with results which will promote detente.

ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

Airport Greeting

LD140852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0740 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola Paulo Teixeira Jorge arrived today for an official visit to the GDR. He has been invited by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The guest and his entourage were very cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Klaus Willerding.

Meeting with Fischer

LD150834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Oskar Fischer and Paulo Teixeira Jorge, foreign ministers of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola respectively, met for their first talk in Berlin on Thursday afternoon. Subsequently the official talks on the further deepening of relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola began. During the meeting an exchange of views on international questions took place.

Also today Oskar Fischer and Paulo Teixeira Jorge exchanged the instruments of ratification on the "Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola." The ministers paid tribute to the treaty which has proved to be a long-term basis for the consolidation of friendship between the two states and peoples.

Earlier the guest honored the victims of fascism and militarism by laying a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial. Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge arrived in Berlin on Thursday.

State Dinner

LD150918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, gave a dinner tonight in honor of his guest, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The dinner at the Palais Unter den Linden was attended by: Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, member of the Council of Ministers; Rosel Walther, member of the Council of State; and Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee.

In toasts Oskar Fischer and Paulo Teixeira Jorge promised to continue the active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for national and social liberation, and to work for the development of a manifold cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Exchange of Toasts

LD150912 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer tonight gave a dinner for his counterpart from the People's Republic of Angola, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, at the Palais Unter den Linden. The following are excerpts from the toasts. First here are excerpts by the host, Oskar Fischer:

[Begin recording] Dear guests, I am pleased to be able to welcome you, dear comrade minister, here once more most cordially as the representative of the People's Republic of Angola. Since the visit to Angola by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and since the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two states the close, friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples have begun a truly dynamic development. Your visit and your talks, dear Comrade Jorge, prove that good prospects will exist also in the future for the further deepening of our cooperation, which we are determined to use.

Dear comrade minister, the most aggressive circles of imperialism have for some time been exacerbating the international situation. Their unique arms drive is based on confrontation which threatens all peoples, in Europe, Africa and elsewhere. This became clearly visible at the latest meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Rome. The hopes of the peoples to the effect that realism and responsibility for peace would win and end in the willingness to hold immediate negotiations without preconditions have once again been deceived. That this was done on purpose has now finally been proved by the meeting of NATO defense ministers in Brussels where not even the effort undertaken by diplomats to hide the continuation of the arms drive course behind noncommittal and vague statements on maybe starting negotiations at the end of the year, was maintained. Instead, the well known saga of the so-called threat from the east was once again served. It is used to stifle any resistance to NATO's armament plans which increasingly worry the military and politicians.

In southern Africa the liberation of Namibia is on the agenda. The GDR fully supports the struggle for a speedy and just solution of the Namibia problem on the basis of the UN Security Council resolutions. In accordance with the appeal made by the 10th SED Congress the GDR will continue its active, anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, and will work for the development of manifold cooperation with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. [applause] [end recording]

Following Oskar Fischer, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge spoke. He said, among other things:

Our delegation's stay in the GDR gives me the happy opportunity to assure you that we intend to consolidate the ties of solidarity and friendship which have always characterized our relations. Ties which were already forged during the time of the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for peace and international security, for general disarmament, for detente and socialism. The exchange of the instruments of ratification on the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR, which took place officially today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, affirms our determination to build on the basic principles of our relations and to develop them in concert.

In his toast, Paulo Teixeira also referred to the exacerbated international situation which, he emphasized, is caused by the war policy of the imperialist powers, and which threaten the existence of all mankind. This spirit of confrontation, he said, which is promoted by the Western powers--especially the Reagan administration--will find the will of the socialist countries and those countries advocating peace and social progress to be a firm barrier. Paulo Jorge agreed with Oskar Fischer's assessment of the latest NATO meetings. These sessions, he underscored, gave us an idea of the dangerous war plans and the striving for confrontation. This challenge must cause us to coordinate our action in order to prevent those objectives from being realized.

In this connection the Angolan foreign minister referred to the conflict in southern Africa, thanking the GDR for its unequivocal attitude regarding the Namibia question, and paying tribute to our country's solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and Angola.

OSKAR FISCHER RECEIVES MOROCCAN KING'S ENVOY

LD151030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN)--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received on Wednesday for a talk Karim Lamrani, secretary general of the Moroccan phosphates office and former prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco. Karim Lamrani has been visiting the GDR as the king of Morocco's representative.

Oskar Fischer and Karim Lamrani discussed questions of the development of relations between the GDR and Morocco. Oskar Fischer expressed his satisfaction that relations between the two states are developing for mutual benefit on the basis of the strict observance of sovereignty, nonintervention and equality. Karim Lamrani showed interest in developing relations with the GDR, pointing out that economic cooperation in particular is showing encouraging results. The two sides emphasized that on this proven basis there exist favorable prospects for thriving cooperation.

An exchange of views on international questions also took place.

LIBYAN COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY RECEIVED BY NEUMANN

AU141213 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received for a friendly talk (Boukhari Salem Hoda), secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is on an official visit to the GDR.

On the same day Rudolph Schulze, GDR minister for post and communications, and his Libyan guest signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of post and telecommunications. The agreement envisages measures that contribute to further improving the post and telecommunications service between the two countries and to strengthening cooperation between the communications administrations.

10,000 JAPANESE AUTOMOBILES TO BE IMPORTED

AU141343 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (ADN)--According to a report by the Japanese KYODO press agency, the Sumitomo Corporation, business house of Toyo Kogyo Co., producer of Mazda automobiles, announced that it has received an order from the GDR to deliver 10,000 autos beginning at end of this year. According to KYODO this is the first auto business between a Japanese producer and the GDR. In preparation for the visit of the GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, Japanese newspapers report on the economic relations between Japan and the GDR and their development.

DIALOGUE WITH PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES HELD

AU141227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 May 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At the invitation of the GDR Peace Council, a U.S. delegation of the mobilization for survival movement is visiting the GDR. The representatives of the movement, which is the initiator of many peace actions are informing themselves on the peace policy and development in the GDR. An open discussion on current vital issues, in particular on the necessity of stopping the arms race, on limiting weapons and on disarmament, was held with representatives of the Peace Council and other social forces. The GDR Peace Council also had talks with prominent figures of the Finnish association of peace fighters and the Netherlands movement "Stop the Neutron Bomb--Stop the Nuclear Weapons Race," as well as with representatives of movements of action for peace and disarmament from the USSR, Great Britain and the FRG.

LOSONCZI SENDS MESSAGE TO POPE WISHING RECOVERY

LD142002 Budapest MTI in English 1226 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, wished in a telegram the soonest possible recovery to Pope John Paul II, wounded in an attempt on his life.

VISIT OF PORTUGAL'S CP LEADER CUNHAL REPORTED

LD142054 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (MTI)--Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist party, paid a visit to Budapest on May 13 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met with the Portuguese guest. Alvaro Cunhal held talks with Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The meetings and discussions were attended by Angelo Velose, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee.

At the talks held in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties mutually informed each other in the spirit of complete understanding on the situation of their countries, the activity of their parties, and of the tasks ahead. They reviewed the traditionally good cooperation between the HSWP and the Portuguese Communist Party, and exchanged views on the actual questions of international life, as well as the international communist and working class movement.

The representatives of the HSWP expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists with the self-sacrificing and hard struggle which the Portuguese Communist Party carries on together with other progressives forces in the interest of protecting the democratic system and the revolutionary achievements. The Portuguese side emphasized that the Communist party of Portugal highly evaluates the results which the HSWP and the Hungarian people have achieved in the building of socialism. They mutually voiced their intention to further strengthen the friendly cooperation of the two parties, as well as to actively contribute to the development of relations between their peoples and countries.

Alvaro Cunhal left Budapest on Thursday morning.

CYPRUS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD150656 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] The foreign minister of Cyprus has arrived in Budapest. Nikolaos Rolandis was invited by the Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, for an official visit.

MAGYAR NEMZET MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD142027 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (MTI)--The 26th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Treaty organization is marked by Thursday's MAGYAR NEMZET in a commentary entitled "The Guarantee of Balance."

"...The drift of time brought really significant changes, but the original and fundamental objectives of the Warsaw Treaty have remained valid. It is invariably the political and military organization of the European socialist countries, based on the principles of cooperation and mutual assistance, and an element determing the European and global balance of our age reliably and durably. [quotation marks as received]

Nor has there been a change in the resolve of the defence organization to meet its duty in two areas, adds the commentator. "It guards with military means over the security of its members, while making renewed political efforts so that the tensions straining international relations diminish, but do not increase at least. In other words, the idea is that the alarming upset of the current balance should be made avoidable primarily by an atmosphere of confidence and a prevailing sense of responsibility."

In our days it is more difficult to accomplish these tasks than was in previous years, but it is not impossible, says the commentator, pointing out in conclusion: The Warsaw Treaty's policy of 26 years' standing provides a guarantee for its ability to meet its mission even amid the more complicated conditions of today.

REPORTS APPROVED AT COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD142052 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. It approved the report on the official, friendly visit to Hungary of Blagoj Popov, chairman of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Socialist Republic.

The president of the Central People's Control Committee reported on the work and activity of people's control in 1980. The government approved the report. It stated that the situation revealing work and proposals of people's control provided efficient assistance for solving the actual social-economic tasks. The Council of Ministers put the ministers under obligation to make use of the experiences summed up in the report in their guiding work.

The Council of Ministers strengthened the resolutions of the State Planning Committee on the important state projects of the transport and telecommunication branches for the period of the 6th Five-Year Plan. The decision determines the main development tasks of the public railway transport network the national public road network and motorway building, the radio and television programme broadcasting network and the national telephone service, and the requirements of realizing these.

The government approved the report of the economic committee on measures promoting the improvement of stockpiling and on the economy of the capital equipment commercial agencies. It stated that, apart from economic regulation, there is need for harmonized measures, and organizing economic work of the guiding organs for the more rapid elimination of the surplus stocks.

LOSONCZI PRESENTS AWARD AT UNIVERSITY CEREMONY

LD141958 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Budapest, 14 May (MTI)--The Council of the Eotvos Lorand University held a ceremonial general assembly on Thursday which was attended by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council. Doctor's degrees were conferred on three former students of the university with the sub auspiciis rei publicae popularis distinction as recognition of their outstanding school achievements: The students completed their education from primary school to the end of their university studies--17 years--with excellent marks. Following traditional handshake conferring the doctor's degree on the students, Pal Losonczi handed over the gold ring decorated with the arms of the Hungarian People's Republic to the honoured.

KISZ SECRETARY NOTES YOUTH CONCERNS BEFORE CONGRESS

WA151007 Budapest MAGYAR IFJUSAG in Hungarian No 17, 24 Apr 81 p 9

[Excerpts] In a summation of opinions expressed at sectoral KISZ meetings in anticipation of the upcoming KISZ Congress, Istvan Nyirtrai, KISZ Central Committee secretary, stated, among other things:

"It became clear from the debates of the various components of KISZ that most of our youth are fully aware of the present economic situation and what is expected of them in this connection. They are willing to put forth greater effort to achieve sound goals.

"The topic of wages was recurrent. Young people agree with wage differentiation in principle but find much to complain of in its actual implementation. They noted numerous inconsistencies and felt that most leaders were unwilling to face the conflict and tension concomittant to true differentiation. To summarize, it was agreed that KISZ would have to adjust to performance of tasks dictated by the prevailing economic situation through more flexible and varied forms of action.

"The standards and system of education evoked sharp debate this spring. While it is all to the good that the role of KISZ organizations is increasingly one of stimulating and promoting educational work, attitudes oriented to grades and averages continue to flourish. Methods which evaluate the student as a total being are gaining ground too slowly. Close student-teacher relations are hard to establish in overcrowded classrooms. Over the past year KISZ organizations were of significant help in preparing special studies at colleges and universities. However, it has been found that KISZ has been given the chance to help with local educational policy tasks only at some of the 'large' universities. It was agreed that KISZ must cooperate with government and party leadership as an 'adult' partner at educational institutions. Democracy and protection of interests must be learned reciprocally.

"Debates were most heated regarding KISZ' role as protector of interests. There is a general demand that KISZ should be heard at the local, not only the national, level. It should take the initiative for shaping local conditions. Very striking opinions were voiced concerning issues of social policy. Young people know and understand that maintaining the standard of living is the realistic goal under our present economic conditions. Nevertheless, they would hasten solution of real problems and contradictions which exist in the field of housing, establishing a family, creating a livelihood--issues which cannot be passed over in silence.

"Everywhere young people stressed that KISZ should play a greater part in improving conditions for housing construction and have more input in the allocation of apartments. It was found that in some regions young people were helped to solve their housing problems through local initiatives: For example, it has become a growing practice to earmark part of the money realized from working communist shifts or on community projects for establishment an interest-free credit fund for young people. KISZ should give nationwide publicity to such initiatives.

"It has also become evident that demand for open, frank debate has increased tremendously, and more and more young people participate in such political debate. In the future KISZ must establish not only more, but more effective, forums for open and candid debate. Our programs and mass political movements must relate more closely to youth interests.

"Youth debating clubs are popular. We consider this forum fundamentally suitable for satisfying the interest of the youth movement in political and social policy issues. Unfortunately, we continue to need more, well-prepared propagandists.

"The general opinion in regard to KISZ organizational life is that it should be less formal, less subject to bureaucratic regulations and that there should be maximum opportunity for spontaneous activity. More latitude should be granted to basic organization initiative as well as action on such initiatives. This would include opportunity for democratic, substantive decisionmaking. To achieve this we must use organizational means and methods differentiated on the basis of the age group and youth sector involved."

KANIA, OTHERS AT CONFERENCE OF FACTORY PZPR CHIEFS

List of Leaders Attending

LD142344 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] A conference of first secretaries of party committees at 205 key production enterprises of the whole country took place today. Stanislaw Kania presided. Participating were members of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Stefan Olszowski, Roman Ney, Zdzislaw Kurowski and Stanislaw Gabrielski. Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak also attended.

Kania Welcomes Participants

LD141314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party organizations in 205 of the largest plants in the country began at the party Central Committee today.

Stanislaw Kania welcomed the participants, stressing that at the present conference, the second this year, the tasks of party organizations in the period leading to the ninth extraordinary party congress will be discussed. Stanislaw Kania drew attention to the fact that the conference is taking place exactly 2 months before the beginning of the ninth congress. The participants in the conference will also exchange experiences on party work and in particular on those issues that are decisive for the success and effectiveness of party work in their cells and that serve to consolidate the position of the PZPR among the working class and among all working people.

Kania, Grabski Hear Debates

LD141324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A conference attended by first secretaries of party organizations in 205 of the largest plants in the country has begun at the party Central Committee. Stanislaw Kania and Tadeusz Grabski are present.

The debate, in which eight speakers have taken the floor so far, deals mainly with preparations for the congress and economic problems of fundamental importance for our country. The conference participants are stressing, among other things, the need for more frequent meetings of the Central Committee members with workforces and consistent settling of accounts with persons responsible for driving the country into a state of permanent crisis.

Fulfillment of the latter motion was described by one of the speakers as a condition for clearing the way for holding the congress. The speakers are also stressing the need to create a mechanism in party activities that would guarantee the avoidance of crises in the future.

Grabski Views Party Tasks

LD141828 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--Here follow the main points from the speech by Tadeusz Grabski, memer of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at today's congress of first secretaries of PZPR works committees at the largest industrial enterprises.

The period preceeding the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is a most important and difficult period in the life of the party. The congress debate will lead to differences in views and opinions because otherwise it would not be a debate. However it is essential that the debate does not go beyond the framework of party spirit.

The progress of the elections in the party has shown that common sense and the sense of duty of the members of primary party organizations has prevailed so far. What is disquieting though, is the occurrence of two phenomena: the workers' inadequate participation in leadership and the surrender of party membership cards.

The main thing now is to consolidate the unity and the strength of the party. Everybody admits the necessity of changes: This is reflected in the decisions of the 10th plenum and the precongress discussion. The unity of the party acting in favor of the socialist renewal and the activation of all forces to overcome the economic difficulties are the principal tasks in the process of securing the country's sociopolitical stabilization.

The party organizations at key industrial enterprises should also search for effective ways for the party to influence the shaping of economic processes. This will help to effectively overcome the crisis phenomena and better exploit economic potential and manpower resources and capabilities. The eradication of the state of chaos will be possible only if extraordinary measures are adopted. A full use of intensive factors of growth will become possible only after the economic reform has been put into effect.

In the last 3 quarters the results of the national economy failed even to compare with the indicators of any other period in the country's history. A decline in production has been noted in all ministerial departments and in almost all branches of the national economy. T. Grabski particularly emphasized the importance of the economic assistance rendered to Poland in this difficult period by fraternal socialist countries and above all by the USSR. The most affected sector is the domestic market. The state of the national economy is worse than was envisaged and this makes it necessary urgently to revise and, unfortunately, scale down the tasks of the national economy plan for this year.

Kania Concludes Debates

LD150646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party committees in 205 key enterprises from throughout the country took place at the Central Committee of the party. The most important problems and tasks during the period preceding the ninth congress of the party were discussed. The conference was opened and presided over by the first secretary of the Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania.

Speaking at the conclusion of the debates, the first secretary stressed that great hopes and equally great expectations are linked with the ninth congress, not only by all members of the party but by our whole nation. He said plainly that this congress must be successful. [Words indistinct] our responsibility for our words, for our decisions, for our concrete work on everyone of the 60 days which precede the congress.

The speaker also spoke on the context and nature of the program provisions for the development of socialist democracy--which are now being submitted for general discussion--and for the strengthening of the leading role of the party in socialist construction and in the socioeconomic stabilization of the country.

It is possible, he said, that this is a document that is not yet perfect. But I think it is a sufficient basis for discussion. However, it must be improved, enriched and aimed at making it acceptable to the nation. Let us do everything so that the thoughts and proposals contained in it are clear enough to penetrate the public awareness.

Stanislaw Kania used a similar description referring to another document which is being submitted for general discussion before the congress--the draft of changes in the PZPR statute.

This is, he stated, [words indistinct] of deeply democratic transformations.

Continuing, the first secretary pointed to the need to create around the precongress campaign a climate of mobilization. This is imperative for the implementation of the provisions of the program.

This is a problem of a fundamental nature. This is a prerequisite for the success of the whole concept in order to emerge from the present situation.

Referring to the general tone of discussion during the conference, Stanislaw Kania stated that [words indistinct] of experience in the difficult organization work in party organizations of large industrial enterprises.

Such experiences, he said, are far better than the thousands of concepts and proposals. We must attach the greatest importance to what and how things should be done so that daily party work will be correct, good and effective, so that it will provide satisfaction.

Continuing to take an overview of the party work, we observe that here and there a too formal attitude toward making use of practical experiences is evident.

Yet, what matters is not only the settling of concrete demands and proposals, but also determining the best possible plan of action in concrete conditions.

Another, weaker side of the conference, in the opinion of the PZPR first secretary, was the lack of precise evaluations on the form and shape of party echelons with other organizations and in particular with trade unions, including Solidarity, and with the Union of Polish Socialist Youth.

The problem of the development of workers self-government was also not considered.

Stanislaw Kania devoted the lengthy, final part of his speech to replies to the numerous questions on general, sometimes detailed, and sometimes personal matters, including questions on the party leadership and including questions on himself as the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Further on Kania Conclusion

LD150930 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--Addressing the conference of secretaries of the 205 factory PUWP committees here today, first secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania spoke about the 9th PUWP Congress: "This congress must be a success. This is the measure of our responsibility for our words and decisions, for definite activity on each of the 60 days that are left to go to it."

"The programmatic assumptions for developing socialist democracy, strengthening the leading role of the party in socialist construction and stabilizing the social and economic situation in the country are a document that is still imperfect perhaps, but it is enough of a basis for discussion. The aim does not seem to be to give the document good or bad marks, but to improve it." Stanislaw Kania spoke in similar words about the draft changes in the PUWP statute.

"The general and main task for party organizations at present," Stanislaw Kania said, "is to awaken social activity to effectively transform the reality around us."

He said about the draft changes to the statutes that "this is an offer of great democratic transformations in the party." He also pointed out that these are not the only draft documents being prepared for the congress. There is also a report, which contains a programme for coming out of the present crisis as well as one for economic stabilization, and a resolution in connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the revolutionary working-class movement.

In an analysis of the domestic situation, Stanislaw Kania said, among other things: "There is also a process underway in Poland which is centred on threatening the achievements of socialism. We must be aware of this. People's authority," Kania went on, "always had staunch enemies in Poland, who became active in especially tough moments in order to discredit the party, weaken the organs of authority and order."

The first secretary of the PUWP CC said he regards as the main task all that goes into strengthening and organizing the titanic force of the party ranks to make them capable of a fast and effective overcoming of Poland's troubles by political means.

On the question of responsibility for the past mismanagement, he said: "We must live up to this issue in accordance with the principle that law means the same for everyone."

JABLONSKI ATTENDS WARSAW PLANT ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD142352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] At the Ludwik Warynski building machines works in Warsaw an election and report-back conference of the works party organization is taking place today. Henryk Jablonski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, is taking part in the meeting as the delegate of the parent sectional party organization number 13 in the Warynski works. The agenda envisages, among other things, election of new authorities and discussion to determine the stance regarding many important social problems.

KANIA, ZSL CHAIRMAN DISCUSS AGRICULTURE, FOOD

LD141354 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP)--PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania met today with Chairman of the United Peasant Party Central Committee Stefan Ignar. Both sides discussed issues of both parties' cooperation and current problems of the countryside. They jointly stressed the significance and the need to define the joint "guidelines of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium on key issues of agrarian policy, farming and food economy" adopted in January.

REPORTAGE ON STATE OF CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI'S HEALTH

Vatican Reports Decline

LD141506 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Warsaw Metropolitan Curia sent a letter yesterday to all parish priests and Church rectors in the Warsaw Archdiocese in which it informs the faithful about the decline in the health of the primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and urges the faithful to pray for the primate's health.

The secretary of the Episcopate of Poland, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, has sent a letter to higher superiors of the male and female orders in Poland which says:

The state of health of our primate has worsened. It is true that the primate is still on his feet, works and serves the Church but he does so with great effort and he is very weak. The doctors do all they can to give him more strength but their possibilities are limited. Our only hope is in God. I therefore beg all congregations and all nuns to pray to God through the intercession of Our Lady of Czestochowa, the queen of Poland. The primate placed all his hopes on Mary and we have all put our trust in her. Let us hope till the end, interceding persistently for his recovery.

AFP Reports Condition

NC141320 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (AFP)--The ailing Primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, 79, remained "impressively calm" when he was told this morning of the attack yesterday on Pope John Paul II, sources close to the head of the Polish Church said.

The cardinal, confined to bed after his health worsened seriously over the past few days, did not make any comment on learning that his fellow countryman had been wounded, but closed his eyes as if to recite a prayer.

Officially, Cardinal Wyszynski is said to be suffering from a "disease of the digestive organ," but sources close to him have hinted that he has a tumor and that he is steadily getting weaker.

Due to his "serious condition" his doctors advised against telling him the "terrible news" of the attack on the pope as soon as it came through, the sources said.

Condition 'Without Hope'

NC141825 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (AFP)--Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski's medical condition is without hope, Warsaw Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski suggested today.

He told about 100,000 worshippers in an open-air mass that "at this moment, the doctors are doing what they can. But the human possibilities in the face of this illness are limited."

Cardinal Wyszynski, 79, has been bed-ridden since April because of an illness of the digestive system, reportedly involving a tumor.

Communique Reports Condition

LD142144 Warsaw Domesti. Television Service in Polish 2019 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] I have news for you that I just received. Literally a few minutes ago a television news reporter returned from the residence of the primate of Poland where a doctors' communique has been published about the state of health of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski:

In mid-March 1981 the primate developed symptoms of disorders in the alimentary system which, despite treatment, lasted several days. The doctors' council has determined a program of diagnostic procedure [word indistinct] at Warsaw Medical Academy clinics and establishments.

On the clear wishes of his eminence, the team of doctors consists of Polish specialists. It was established during the diagnostic procedure that the illness relates to the organs of the abdominal cavity with an accompanying exudation. The clinical and laboratory tests carried out with the participation of specialists determined a diagnosis. Pharmacological treatment has been used for the basic illness and for strengthening the organism. Routine sessions of the teams of specialists have established that the illness, despite treatment, is progressive. The condition of the cardinal primate is serious. The communique, dated 14 May, is signed by professors (Zdzislaw Labinski), (Jan Nielumowisz), (Walenty Hartwig), (Andrzej Kulakowski), (Stefan Krus), (Jan Dzieniszowski), (Jan Szadowski), and (Zygmunt Sadowski).

FURTHER REACTION TO ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON POPE

Jablonski Condemns Attack

LD142142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt of statement by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, as broadcast on Warsaw television 14 May concerning the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II--recorded]

[Text] This crime is aimed at the simplest, fundamental [words indistinct]. It strikes against the very basis of human relations, against the principles which should be observed by mankind.

The wave of terrorism sweeping across the world at present must be stemmed. Therefore each manifestation of it causes much indignation in us all. It is even more [word indistinct] since it was aimed against a man who has engaged his entire immense authority in the struggle for peace, for respect for human beings, for justice and love in human relations. Therefore this crime is an attempt to strike not only this man but also the ideals represented by him.

I am sure that all people of good will all over the world react thus to this incident. As far as we Poles are concerned this occurrence is even more painful.

Primate Asks for Prayers

LD141812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Recorded statement by Polish Primate Cardinal Wyszynski played at commencement of mass in Warsaw's Castle Square on 14 May for the health of the pope and Cardinal Wyszynski]

[Text] [Monitored in progress] The painful events which have jolted the conscience of the whole world, from the moment when shots harmed the head of Christ's Church. They are the cause of such great shifts in our personal feelings and experiences, which we think extremely petty and insignificant in comparison with what has befallen the Holy Father, the indefatigable apostle of peace and love throughout the world.

At the same time it puts a painful, black blot on world culture, which is unable to safeguard the apostle of world order, peace and love. It gives people today cause for disquiet about the safety of the world. We all know of the exceptional labors of the head of the Church. John Paul II stood at the head of all harbingers of peace and love; and it would seem that that work--so blessed--troubles the powers of darkness, since they have directed these painful blows against the Holy Father.

But how (?much more) painful are these blows in comparison with that first pain which the human family is experiencing today; humanity linked all its hopes with the blessed work of the Holy Father. Today one thing is left to us: Let us try to join all our personal sufferings and torment to the great torments of the world. It is certain that the Holy Father sees things in precisely that way: to place personal sufferings in the hands of the Mother of the Church, in whose hands he put himself at Jasna Gora. This is his most important work: In comparison with this great work, our personal sufferings become very small and for that reason, my dear ones, I too, at present afflicted by my various physical maladies, must see them as modest and small in comparison with what has befallen the head of the Church. And for that reason I ask you to (?say) these [word indistinct] prayers for my intention also at Jasna Gora and in the churches of Warsaw and the diocese, everywhere; to (?send) all this together with me at this moment to the Mother of Christ, for the health and strength of the Holy Father. (?Let us make) these small sacrifices, so that their [word indistinct] may obtain for us God's mercy; so that Christ may recognize the great love which we ha for his representative on earth.

[Word indistinct], my dearest (?colleagues) and children of God, I kneel before the throne of grace and [word indistinct] ask for health for the Head of the Church. May you preserve him for us, Lord; and may you [word indistinct] with your powers; and may you ensure that for many years to come he will be able to serve the Church universal and world culture in the spirit of the Gospel.

I bless you in the name of the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit.

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Attack

LD142134 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--The shots which rang out in St Peter's Square on 13 May not only wounded John Paul II but also profoundly outraged the feelings of Poles and all people of good will, M. Berezowski writes in TRYBUNA LUDU, commenting on the criminal attempt on the life of the Pope. The newspaper emphasized that from the very first days of his pontificate John Paul II has paid much attention to the cause of peace. From the Vatican, from the platform of the United Nations Organization, from the cemetery of peoples in Oswieci, his voice could be heard, the voice of a Pole, a priest and an intellectual, a voice of good sense and moderation, speaking his words about the supreme value for all countries.

The attempt has confirmed that terrorism holds nothing sacred. This has been confirmed in a cruel and sinister manner as the pope's blood was shed. We regard as unacceptable the attempts on the lives of politicians and statesmen which, unfortunately, recur much too often in various parts of the world. In our days, however, no one has raised his arm against one of the most eminent priests. Now the line has been broken. The spread of terrorism has many causes. They include injustice tolerated daily in the rapid course of a number of political processes and cultural conflicts in the unevenly developing world. Although the grounds exist on which terrorism can grow, it can, on no account, be justified. It is an expression of basically irrational criminality which solves nothing and brings only misery. Nothing can atone for the infamous attempt on the life of the pope. At this grave moment we stay with the "Polish pope," wishing him a swift recovery and a long pontificate. We severely condemn the crime and express our conviction that John Paul II will achieve yet more good for peace on earth and for the creation of a better future, the author of the article in TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

Press Expresses Shock

LD141226 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 14 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--Widespread shock and grief over the attempt to assassinate John Paul II emanates from the Polish newspaper spaces today as the press reports broadly on what happened at St. Peter's Square in Rome at 17.17 hours and afterwards, when the whole world held its breath waiting for the medical bulletin on the progress of the operation and the pontiff's condition.

The newspapers ran texts of messages to the pope and statements of shock and sorrow made by a whole spectrum of Polish people in reaction to the saddening news, by the Polish Episcopate, the Polish party, state, and government leaders, the Polish Sejm, the leaders of the other churches in Poland, representatives of various social groups and institutions, the trade unions' leaders.

There are reports of the masses and prayers offered throughout Poland for the pope's speedy recovery.

There will be no entertainment events throughout Poland today and the radio and TV will run exclusively solemn programmes.

REPORTAGE ON LECH WALESA'S VISIT TO JAPAN

For Tokyo KYODO and NHK TV coverage of the visit to Japan by Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa and his delegation, see the Japan section of the 11, 12, 14 May and subsequent editions of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT

KYODO REPORTS WALESA VIEW ON SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW151237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 15 May (KYODO)--Lech Walesa, visiting leader of Polish independent union Solidarity, expressed his belief that the Soviet Union would not intervene militarily in Poland. Speaking at a press conference here, Walesa said, "what we are seeking are better working conditions for a better life. We are not trying to threaten anyone."

Asked whether he thought the Soviet Union would intervene in Poland, Walesa said, "If your friends come, and as long as they are your friends, all you can expect from them is a kiss." Without mentioning the Soviet Union, the leader of 10 million Polish workers reiterated, "What we are doing in Poland is a little bit of house cleaning and nothing evil. And house cleaning should not be overdone."

KYODO OBTAINS TEXT OF SOLIDARITY DRAFT PROGRAM

OW150825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 15 May (KYODO)--Polish free trade unionists call for a renewal process in their country in accordance with national tradition, Christian ethics, ideals in the spirit of social justice and democracy, according to the draft program of Solidarity.

KYODO NEWS SERVICE obtained the text of the draft program Friday from a source close to the Solidarity delegation, now in Japan on a seven-day visit at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

The platform draft was worked out at four meetings of the Solidarity National [Consultative] Committee and discussed at lower levels of the union last month. The draft is expected to be adopted at the next constitutional convention planned to be held toward the end of August.

The draft, titled "Directions of Union Activity in the Present Situation of the Country," comprises six chapters: fundamental values, political grounds of crisis, economical problems, warrant for the future, life of the union and conclusion.

The 10-million-member Solidarity union denies in the program that it will substitute the government, but proclaims clearly, "we defend human rights and will work for development of the country in the spirit of social justice and democracy."

Solidarity, which emerged in the wake of labor unrest last summer, characterizes itself as "a main assurance of renewal process in the country." It asserts that there is no other means in Poland at present. This phrase of the draft program has reportedly been criticized by the ruling United Workers' (communist) Party, which charged that Solidarity was trying to assume tasks and purposes transcending the normal activity of a trade union. The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, which has taken major strides toward liberalization, has also expressed dissatisfaction with that expression.

The draft calls for a major reform of the political system, reorganizing and improvement of the bureaucratic system of government, abolition of all privileges of central and local government members and communist party members as well as a sweeping reform in the national economy in order to overcome the current situation in Poland.

At the same time, Solidarity asks all people to make sacrifices for the common good. "Solidarity realizes that the problem of distribution of work, and of goods, the development of institutions and their self-government will create many and serious problems and difficulties. The good will of all people, their understanding of the national interest and of the situation will diminish these difficulties," it says.

The draft demands that the activities of the authorities must be open to the public. On the other hand, it recognizes "some kind of censorship to impede destructive opinions offensive to religion, public morals and others."

On strikes, "we think it should be efficient and at the same time be as little damaging as possible. A strike must have support of the national [as received] and it must be carried out in the place most fitting."

The draft does not refer to foreign policy, nor does it mention the Soviet Union and Western countries. The draft says merely that the crisis in Poland was "brought on mainly because of disappearing of truly democratic ways of governing." It reads, "We keep alive the strong national traditions, deeply united with European culture and with Catholicism," indicating rejection of the Kremlin-led orthodox Marxist-Leninist line. Solidarity may, however, deal with the Polish Government with moderation.

"Solidarity being aware of tragic economical situation will not pursue radically its demands in 1981," according to the draft program. Poland, suffering estimated more than dollar 24 billion debts, has to pay back dollar 10-11 billion this year. But the economical situation is so serious, that it will not be able to actually settle the debts.

Coal production, Poland's main source of hard currency, dropped after the five-day work-week for coal miners was approved in the Gdansk agreement of August, 1980. Coal exports are expected to decrease by 11 million tons in 1981 from 32 million tons last year.

Strikes in July-August last year reportedly caused dollar 1.2 billion damage and industry production declined 17 percent in the August-September period last year, compared with the preceding year's figure.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE REPORTS WALESA PRESS CONFERENCE

AU141732 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 May 81 p 5

[Tadeusz Knade report: "Lech Walesa's Press Conference"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON THURSDAY, 7 MAY, IN THE MORNING LECH WALESA, CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION, HELD A PRESS CONFERENCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT, SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNIONS [NSZZ] SOLIDARITY PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU IN GDANSK. THE MEETING, HELD IN THE HOUSE OF THE GDANSK INTERFACTORY FOUNDING COMMITTEE, WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MASS MEDIA FROM THE UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, PORTUGAL, BULGARIA AND POLAND.

Here we present extensive parts of the Gdansk press conference. We are doing it now, since the parts came too late to be published in the Sunday issue.

Answering a Bulgarian television newscaster, at the beginning of the conference Lech Walesa ASSURED THAT SOLIDARITY HAD NO AMBITION TO BE A POLITICAL PARTY; SOLIDARITY WANTS TO BE A TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, IN ITS PURE SHAPE. However, the union at present continues to be a wide social movement. That has various reasons.

ALMOST ALL ORGANIZATIONS EXISTING IN THE COUNTRY HAVE LOST PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. THE PUBLIC EXPECTS SOLIDARITY TO SETTLE ALL PROBLEMS POSED BY LIFE. IT EXPECTS THAT, AS A NEW MOVEMENT, SOLIDARITY WILL SETTLE THEM.

THE SHARE OF PURELY TRADE UNION ISSUES IN THE UNION'S ACTIVITY ONLY AMOUNTS TO ONE-FIFTH, BUT IT IS NOT OUR FAULT THAT THERE ARE NO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO RELIEVE US. I HOPE THAT THEY WILL BE FORMED SHORTLY TO HANDLE ISSUES WHICH SHOULD NOT PERMANENTLY ENGAGE SOLIDARITY.

FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE ECONOMIC REFORM IS PUT INTO EFFECT, WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNING BODIES WILL TAKE OVER FROM THE UNION PROBLEMS INVOLVING JOINT RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT, AND SO FORTH.

We will get rid of many problems besetting the union at present when organizations form to take over their share. The peasants movement is already relieving us now.

ASKED ABOUT THE REASON WHY THE CULPRITS OF THE BYDGOSZCZ BEATING HAD NOT BEEN REVEALED, LECH WALESA EXPLAINED that, even more than the publication of several names of the Bydgoszcz culprits, Solidarity was interested in eliminating that kind of activity in the future.

The next question at yesterday's press conference was: DO YOU CONSIDER THAT SOLIDARITY SHOULD PRESENT CANDIDATES TO RUN FOR THE SEJM?

[Walesa] The Solidarity current is bringing to the surface wise people--decent physicians, good organizers and conscientious teachers who prove themselves in their sagacity, behavior, logic and so forth. It is to be hoped that in future the government and the Sejm will make use of their abilities. At present I would not propose major changes. In the country we have such a mess as it is. The holding of elections would deepen that state of affairs. For that reason let us wait until authentic public figures and wise people are revealed. Maybe within a year or half a year the country will make use of them.

[Question] What is the plan for the visit to Japan and what do you expect from it?

[Answer] We can learn a great deal from our friends in Japan. We can learn those basic rules that might possibly work in our country. As a union, we are taking our first steps in the international arena. I do not expect to bring back sensational achievements. However, we would like to establish contacts that perhaps could be useful in the future.

WHILE ANSWERING ANOTHER QUESTION BY A UPI REPORTER, LECH WALESA SAID: As it happened, since August we have had to settle all problems by confrontation. The government, the union and all responsible persons in this country must realize that that way is very expensive for all of us. We must learn to sit down and settle our problems at the table in order to preclude losses which are painful to us. The union is prepared for talks. The talks which are in progress are evidence that we are willing to settle the country's problems at a common table. If the talks at the table produce satisfactory results, and if we settle problems besetting us, there will be no need for confrontation. But if we are to find that way to be proper--that depends on the results and achievements.

When we are back from Japan, we will examine the results of the Warsaw talks. We will find if that way was correct. I hope that the government shares our point of view.

[Question] Which field of affairs do you regard as potentially dangerous in the future?

[Answer] There are issues more or less important for us, but on the whole all of them are essential. Important are the problems of housing, the wage policy, industrial safety and hygiene problems, and the lines which are growing longer. All issues besetting the public must be settled--certainly, within reason. If we know that they are being reasonably settled and there is nothing else that can be done, naturally enough, we will seek no confrontation. But if the public feels that the government has chances, but is unwilling to give in, that obviously may bring about a confrontation. A confrontation may be brought about anywhere if we reach the conclusion that an agreement is attainable and only malevolence or incompetence are in its way.

[Question] What is the state of work on censorship, and is the progress in that work satisfactory?

[Answer] A special group has been engaged in the matters of censorship. Thus far the union has not been requested to intervene in handling the problem. I am glad there are two versions prepared. There will be a choice. It will be good if the better version is put into effect.

[Question] The Sejm has further cleared the way toward registration of the farmers union. What is your opinion about this?

[Answer] It is very good. Had the Sejm taken up the issue of farmers half a year sooner, its activity would have met with great approval. This time the Sejm proved to be a little tardy. It will be good if the Sejm takes up the issues on which we are working.

[Question] What is the position of Solidarity on the unavoidable problem of unemployment in Poland?

[Answer] In a socialist country, any economic move must be carefully examined before being made. Certainly in some fields we have too many people, while in others too few. We can see that a reform is necessary. But we propose that workers be trained for other trades.

[Question] Do you accept the right of Solidarity members to criticize you in the mass media?

[Answer] Certainly, it is necessary and indispensable. At the same time I like fair play. If somebody has objections against me, let him carefully check into the matter. If he proves to be right in his judgment, let him criticize. It is bad if criticism is unfair. Then I am disposed to fight with fists.

The last question: IS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION NOT AFRAID OF THE "CULT OF PERSONALITY"? Lech Walesa parried saying with a smile that he was aware he was only good for union pension. "I have already accomplished my task." the chairman of the National Consultative Commission said. "But I will wait a little longer until Solidarity is well fixed."

With that, the press conference in the office of the press information bureau of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk ended.

SOLIDARITY PRESS SPOKESMEN END CONFERENCE IN RADOM

LD141906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] In Radom the 2-day national meeting of press spokesmen of the interfactory founding commissions of NSZZ Solidarity ended today. During the second day of talks there was a discussion of the role and function of the press spokesman in the regional union movement, and on the basis of yesterday's fifth round of plenary talks an evaluation was also made of the negotiations so far between the government commission and the Radom Solidarity.

In a statement relating to this matter the press spokesmen of the regional union links blamed the government side for the lack of progress in the Radom negotiations, which continued uninterrupted since 24 April.

Following this the press spokesmen met with inhabitants of Radom who were persecuted for their part in the events of June 1976.

VOIVODSHIP SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE LISTS DEMANDS

LD150900 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of Piotrkow Voivodship, which has its headquarters in Opoczno, has drawn up a list of public demands and forwarded them to Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The MKZ communique says that in regard to the numerous demands of the inhabitants of Piotrkow Voivodship pertaining to the correction of social and consumer matters in the voivodship, it is suggested, among other things, that the buildings of the voivodship party committee and of the voivodship Citizens' Militia command in (Piotrkow Trybunalski), the building of the town-parish PZPR Committee in Opoczno, the so-called Gierkowka [Gierek's little apartment] and the holding center belonging to the local agricultural trade union should be handed over to the people to serve the needs of the health service, education and housing.

The list of demands also deals with the problems of the health service, education, housing construction, church construction, trade and services. Regarding so-called historical problems, the communique suggests that localities that were deprived of their town charters as a result of taking part in the January 1863 uprising should have these charters restored, and that the historical names of streets in individual towns of the voivodship should also be restored.

The Presidium of MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity has also requested that Piotrkow Voivoda Wlodzimierz Stefanski make premises in (Piotrkow Trybunalski) available to the regional board.

The talks between the managmenent of the voivodship office in (Piotrkow Trybunalski) and the Presidium of MKZ and NSZZ Solidarity to examine these matters will be held this week.

NSZZ OF FIRE SERVICE THREATENS 22 MAY PROTEST

LD150906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Main Board of the NSZZ of fire service employees has assessed negatively the implementation by the supreme authorities of the demands of employees and has decided to protest to the premier against foot-dragging in the implementation. If the causes of conflict are not removed, a nationwide protest campaign will be undertaken in all professional fire service units on 22 May.

AGREEMENT REACHED; BIALYSTOK STRIKE ALERT SUSPENDED

LD150932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Social conflict in the Bialystok region has been averted. At 0100 on 13 May the talks between representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of NSZZ Solidarity, Bialystok region, and representatives of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia [MO] in Bialystok ended after many hours of discussion. Agreement has been reached.

The subject of the talks and the conflict was the unjustified use of means of direct force on Jan Kowalewski on 2 May this year in Kuznica by an official of the MO. The incident created social tension in the region. The plenum of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity proclaimed in connection with this on 13 May a strike alert in the whole region and set the date of a strike proper for 19 May. In the protracted talks, during which the details were explained [passage indistinct] be immediately suspended from official duties. Moreover the voivodship headquarters of the MO will continue to proceed with disciplinary proceedings against the participants in the incident and the prosecutor will continue the investigation into the matter.

In the final part of the communique on the talks we read: Taking into account the fact that an agreement has been reached in the talks with the voivodship commandant of the MO in Bialystok and also the atmosphere of social gravity prevalent in the country following the attempt on the life of the Holy Father John Paul II, the Presidium of the MKS of NSZZ Solidarity, Bialystok region, suspends the strike alert in the region until a plenary session of the MKZ of Bialystok region, which will take place on 18 May.

The sides express the hope that the investigation carried out by the prosecutor will enable the causes to be determined of the [word indistinct] incident in Kuznica Bialostocka and the degree of guilt of those participating in it. That was the communique.

Moreover the Presidium of the MKZ [as heard] appeals to the National Coordinating Commission to (?set up) a group to oversee further investigation into the matter.

At the conference table it was stated that a permanent commission should be set up to examine conflict issues on the spot and to prevent such great social tensions in the region. At the end of the talks the chairmen of the negotiating sides said that they were satisfied with the agreement reached. Moreover they stated that a partnerly dialogue should be continued which, in a calm and not drastic way, would facilitate the settlement of issues of dispute, of which everyday life brings many and recently too many.

Further on Agreement

LD151244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 May 81

[Lech Pilawski dispatch from Bialystok]

[Excerpt] The strike alert in Bialystok Voivodship has been suspended. This happened at 0100 today after negotiations lasting many hours were completed between the Interfactory Strike Committee of NSZZ Solidarity, Bialystok region, led by (Elizjusz Maczkowski), member of the National Consultative Commission, and Col Sylwester Rogalewski, commander of the Bialystok Voivodship Citizens' Militia [MO]. It has been decided in the agreement that has been achieved that during the investigation being carried out by the Prosecutor's Office three MO functionaries who took part in the events in (Kuznica Bialostocka) are to be suspended. In addition, during the period covering the investigation, the commander of the MO station [words indistinct] will be transferred to other work. Should facts come to light which confirm the unjustified use of gas by the station commander then this commander will also be suspended from duty. Disciplinary proceedings will continue, however, as well as the prosecutor's investigation into this matter.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT MEET ON BYDGOSZCZ EVENTS

LD141852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Political, social and legal aspects of the events in Bydgoszcz in March this year were the subject of talks between a government team and a working group of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity held in Warsaw today.

A representative of the General Prosecutor's Office explained, at Solidarity's request, the reasons for the prolonged preparatory stage of the inquiry into the events of Bydgoszcz. He stated that nearly 300 people have been interrogated so far and that there were great differences between statements of individual witnesses. It is now necessary to analyze them thoroughly and choose the most plausible versions among them. Therefore, in the opinion of the Prosecutor's Office, one cannot press for an acceleration of the inquiry at present.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 2135 GMT on 14 May carries a report on the joint Solidarity-government meeting on the Bydgoszcz events which adds: "The union side accepted the explanations concerning the long duration of the procedure and agreed that it should not be discussed while it is still underway.

["It was agreed that Polish television will broadcast by May 28 a programme presenting the stand of Bydgoszcz Solidarity chapter on the course of events. It will also cover statements by young Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council's counsillors and a film depicting the events."]

COMMENTARY ON NEED TO RESTORE MILITIA CREDIBILITY

AU141813 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 May 81 p 1

[AWM commentary: "Otwock: A Warning to All"]

[Text] The Otwock events may certainly be regarded as acts of hooliganism. But such a view would be a dangerous simplification, because even if everything began with roguery, and even if the crowd besieging the Citizens' Militia [MO] post was led by individuals half drunk, the question arises: Why did sober people so easily give in to that psychosis? Why did that crowd lend an ear to the gossip about killing, beating or torturing? Why did those people refuse to accept any sensible reasoning from the priest, representatives of Solidarity, the prosecutor and all others?

It has already been said that our manners have been brutalized. Aggressiveness in society has increased and become commonplace. We are becoming increasingly rude in mutual relations.

That is perhaps the only truth about the background of the Otwock events. But it is not all the truth, because the other question that arises is: Why does public aggressiveness so easily turn against the militia? Theoretically, the answer is simple. That kind of public service is subject to milder or sharper criticism--or, in more simple terms, is disliked--anywhere. That is only natural. After all we do not need to like the militia, but we must count on it, on its efficiency, effectiveness and adherence to law and order.

In recent years, in the general public's feelings, faith has been seriously shaken. Many events concurred to bring about that phenomenon. Moreover, that institution has been bureaucratized and has too frequently evaded any public control. In the opinion of a significant part of society, the organs of prosecution have grown over the law and, in their activities, have become impure. Although that opinion is disputable, although one can plead that some irregularities did occur but not always and everywhere, those arguments do not help much, because people "know better" anyhow. Many functionaries liked the existing conviction that "one cannot win against the militiaman," but that conviction eventually turned against them.

Recent months have not been suitable for restoring the prestige of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Bydgoszcz events, not completely accounted for, have left an irritation. It is hard to see why those events could not have been cleared up in order to calm down the public and in the interest of the militia itself. It is hard to see why a simple cadre problem assumed such big proportions in the Lodz hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and why bargaining over every militia construction project has to be so snail-paced. It is only natural that the MO, particularly after the administrative reform, needs new facilities and should obtain them. But public needs are well known and, confronted with health services, public education and so forth, the militia should yield in its interests.

We must realize that society cannot function without public order organs. In Otwock, those organs have been eliminated and voluntary guards cannot substitute for them. However, the efforts to restore confidence in the MO must not be reduced to persuading that the militia is good, that militiamen are as human as anybody else, that, as in any other society, they may commit a bigger or smaller sin. Those arguments are childish. We have the right to expect the MO organs to prove their reliability, to change the style of their work, to change the mentality of militiamen themselves and to accomplish their activity via legal regulations. One can only persuade by concrete acts. To calm down the public, the activity of the militia should be subject to stricter control on the part of the Prosecutor's Office and primarily of the courts. Maybe a new legal act is needed for that purpose. If that is the case, such an act should be passed as soon as possible.

That is what has to be done. However, the question is what is to be done immediately, because the danger of similar events also exists in other localities.

The militia must be rapidly assisted by representatives of trade unions and public organizations. Mixed patrols must be formed to carry out duties in common at militia stations. That will make the activity of public order organs credible in the eyes of the public and will guarantee the observance of law and order.

NEWSPAPERS SCORE LEADERS, ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD150909 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 GMT 15 May 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 May (PAP)--In an article on the crisis in Poland, Stanislaw Albinowski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU, among other things:

For 8 months now the nation has been waiting--not for a miracle, but for a programme, for a revolution of common sense which would make it possible to consolidate all forces around saving the republic. There is still no programme to coordinate economic activity and map out its new goals. The report on the state of the economy and the stabilization programme, submitted recently to the Sejm, does little to achieve this goal.

The bowstring of national endurance and national readiness to suffer undeserved denials is stretched to a breaking point. This should be a serious warning for all those who are still in touch with what is going on. The nation is aware that the previous authorities fathered most of the current crisis, but what the nation also sees is that the present authorities are indolent and inept on every level.

You cannot change the nation, so you have to change those who can do nothing to stop things going from bad to worse.

Writing on the same subject, Henryk Chadzynski said in ZYCIE WARSZAWY:

Unfortunately, the document presented to the Sejm as the stabilization programme lacks a definite and cohesive conception. We have no time to wait for miracles any longer. If we do not work out a good emergency programme before the first 6 months of the year are out, we may find that when our debates finally produce a superb reform conception there will be nothing left to reform any more.

HARVEST, FERTILIZER, MEAT SHORTAGES PROJECTED

LD142030 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--Farmers are not expecting a high yield this year, despite the fact that the intended area of 3.5 million hectares has been sown with grain this spring. In consequence of a shortage of fertilizers, nitric ones in particular, the condition of winter grains and rape is worse than last year.

The mineral fertilizers supply has been decreasing for the fourth year running. The deliveries of mineral fertilizers are running 210,000 tons short of the projected amount. The recent years' heavy rainfalls washed out the nutritive elements from the soil. To make things worse, the amount of mineral fertilizers per 1 hectare will be by 13 kg lower. All that cannot but do harm to the yield and the harvest, especially of grains.

As the supply of weed and insect killers is also running short, further losses must be reckoned with. This will have a particularly detrimental effect on grains and vegetables.

Farmers are doing their best to increase production. The results of their effort, however, are further diminished by a shortage of machinery spare parts. Besides, the projected supplies of new machines for agriculture can meet only half of the demand.

Despite this year's raise in slaughter animals purchasing prices which was to ensure farmers profitability of animal raising, prospects for meat production are also discouraging. Positive results of the raise cannot be expected before next year. Livestock herds are by 6 percent lower, and the population of hogs has dropped by 15 percent in comparison with last year.

CHANGES IN PENAL CODE, MILDER POLICY VIEWED

LD142016 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--According to the Ministry of Justice, the number of convicts staying in prisons decreased from over the last 16 months from 106,000 to 92,000. This is a result of a milder punitive policy.

The penal code in force for the past 12 years has been strongly criticized by public opinion. Hence the work on its amendments, chiefly aimed at making it less severe, is carried out by a special commission headed by Justice Vice-Minister Tadeusz Skora and composed of outstanding law experts and public opinion representatives, Solidarnosc included.

It has been decided to abolish capital punishment for most cases except for premeditated murder and high treason. Recommended is a reduction of the scope of application of imprisonment, larger use of penalties other than prison (fines) and the lowering of the threshold of penalty from three to one month of imprisonment, the creation of possibilities of granting parole.

Discussed is the introduction of so-called day fines, like in many West European countries and Hungary.

A other major intention of the code amending team is to ensure the individual larger citizen's rights. Recommended is equal legal responsibility of those who committed theft of public and of private property.

JARUZELSKI SEES ANTICRIME MEASURES AS IMPERATIVE

LD150942 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--A government Presidium session took place today. It was chaired by Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski and was devoted to evaluating the state of law and public order in Poland. A report on this subject was delivered by the minister of internal affairs.

A substanial increase in the number of offences, including the most serious ones against life and health of citizens has been noted recently. In the last four months the number of criminal offences increased by over 26 percent, robberies by 32 percent, burglaries and thefts by 60 percent. At the same time an over 10 percent increase was noted in individual and group hooligan excesses. Over 80 percent of crimes, 90 percent of armed robbery, and 90 percent of attacks on law enforcement functionaries were committed by drunk people. Alcohol abuse is the main factor determining delinquency in Poland. The number of road accidents is also on the increase. Some 11,000 road accidents with other 14,000 injured and 995 killed instantly were recorded in the first four months of this year. Work discipline in numerous factories slackened. There are growing instances of profiteering and parasitism.

[Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1730 GMT on 14 May reports on the session, adding that: "The Citizens' Militia are not always able to effectively prevent the increasing wave of offenses. Numerous attempts by the militia to arrest persons committing crimes are being frustrated by groups of casual bystanders who defend and shield those committing the acts."]

Taking the floor, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the growing threat to public order is to the detriment of the citizens' personal security and harms the country's interests and prestige. An ever growing number of citizens asks the authorities and the government to undertake more firm measures counteracting that ominous phenomenon. It is imperative to immediately undertake such measures.

The decisions we are taking today, said the premier, should play an indispensable role in the process of consolidating socialist renewal, socialist democracy. Anarchy imperils democracy. The government, accordingly to the society's expectations, is going to consistently counteract it. These measures have to be totally lawful, reinforcing order and respect for law, efficiently hampering dangerous phenomena that threaten the personal security of citizens and the functioning of the state. The government Presidium decided that the bodies responsible for enforcing law and order will work out a definite coordinated plan for action for respective state institutions and platforms of cooperation with social organizations.

PAP's Romu Kalecka thus commented on the problems tackled by the session:

The present times and social moods do not favour calls for cooperation with the authority and consolidation of its bodies. One has to realise where lies the interest of the individual and the entire country. The society's indifference toward evil and anarchy are today equal to self-destruction. This country is either to be ruled by the nation or to abide by the street laws. The experiences of past weeks has confirmed to what extent all those who, irrespective of differences, want to live in a democratic and law-abiding state, have this matter at heart.

TEMPORARY ARREST ORDER FOR KPN ACTIVIST RESCINDED

LD141656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The prosecutor has rescinded the temporary arrest order in relation to (Zygmunt) Michal Golawski, who was detained in connection with his activities in the Confederation for an Independent Plland [KPN].

JOINT METALLURGY PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH SOVIETS

LD131905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Soviet Deputy Minister of Steel Industry Georgiy Sergeyev's visit to Warsaw is ending. The purpose of the visit was to sum up the results to date of joint Polish-Soviet work in metallurgical scientific organizations and to discuss cooperation in the current five-year period. Georgiy Sergeyev discussed with the minister of metallurgy, Zbigniew Szalajda, the problems connected with Soviet help in continuation of certain metallurgy investment projects and an extension of trade in metallurgical products. The problems of using Polish foundries' producting potential for the production of rolled goods out of Soviet metallurgy [word indistinct], a problem important for our metallurgy in the present situation, was also touched upon.

PAP ON FRG'S SCHMIDT, KOHL MEETING WITH JOURNALISTS

LD132304 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] [Dateline not received] FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today met with a group of Polish journalist, members of the Polish Journalists' Association's Club of writers on international affairs, headed by renowned publicist Marian Podkowinski.

The chancellor emphasized that the Federal Republic of Germany was determined to further help Poland to overcome her financial and economic crisis. He pointed out, however, that FRG possibilities in this sphere "are limited".

He said that the restoration of internal stability in Poland is an important component of stability in the European Continent and peace, and added "Poland must return to its role of an important European partner."

Chancellor Schmidt stated that his government supports the so-called twin decision of December 1979, which provides for both expansion of military armaments of NATO and immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union on the reduction and control of medium-range weaponry.

The chancellor said he still hoped that the all-European disarmament conference would take place. If such a decision is not taken at the current CSCE meeting in Madrid it will be deplorable and unfavourable both to the FRG and Poland as well as peace in European. [as received]

Helmut Schmidt assessed positively [words indistinct] process of normalization of bilateral relations, declaring that the mutual efforts aimed at further rapprochement, understanding and cooperation would be fruitful if--while not forgetting the past, all that had happened because of Germany and national socialism--they concentrate first and foremost on the future.

Replying to the questions asked by Polish journalists, the chancellor stated he is aware of the difficulties and barriers emerging on the path towards full normalization of relations. "Not everything that (?is) in the FRG is pleasing to me," said Schmidt referring to the notorious decision by the federal education ministers to mark the 1937 borders of the non-existent German Reich on maps and in school textbooks.

Yet there are many issues which, having their source in the FRG structure, remain beyond the reach of the federal government and the chancellor and lie in the competence of particular land governments or private institutions, said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The Polish journalists were also received by CDU [Christian Democratic Union] leader Helmut Kohl. Bonn's opposition leader stated, among other things, that also his party is watching with great interest Poland's efforts at political, social and economic renewal.

Reiterating his stand that agreements should be respected, Mr Kohl stressed that CDU-CSU [Christian Social Union] comes out in favour of the East-West dialogue and is highly interested in everything that may add to the strengthening of peace and international security.

Helmut Kohl declared that his opposition party does not want in any way to abandon its striving for the restoration of German unity nor its legal positions whose defence [word indistinct] case in the conflict over special marking of the 1937 borders of the former German Reich--is not aimed against FRG neighbors, he said.

REPLIES TO UN DISARMAMENT QUESTIONNAIRE REPORTED

LD112254 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP)--Replying to the U.N. secretary-general's questionnaire concerning the agenda and other problems relating to the second special U.N. General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, the Polish Government states, among other things, that maintenance and strengthening of peace and good neighbourly relations in the European Continent calls for continuation of political detente and requires constructive efforts designed to spread political detente on to the military sphere. In Poland's opinion, this is of key importance for the entire international security, for the effective functioning of the system envisaged in the U.N. Charter and, also, for the implementation of aims set out in the final document of the 10th special discussion which recognized the policy of detente and normalization of international relations as the foundation of all efforts and achievements relating to the limitation of armaments and to disarmament.

Public opinion in Poland is particularly concerned over the escalation of tendencies showing that a number of states-signatories to the Helsinki Final Act, are entering a new stage of the arms race.

The theses advocating the need to win a military superiority over the socialist states negate the recognized principle of the balance of forces and the need to reduce this balanced ration of forces to an increasingly lower level. All this casts an ominous shadow on the prospect of disarmament negotiations.

Postponement of the SALT II ratification, which could have become a milestone in the long search for solutions to avert a nuclear war and consolidate international security, has had an adverse bearing both on the course of disarmament negotiations and the international climate.

Polish public opinion unequivocally comes out in support for the resumption of the two big powers' dialogue on the limitation of strategic armaments and continuation of other efforts to effectively decrease their quantitative and qualitative ceilings. Poland welcomed with satisfaction the initiation of USSR-U.S. discussion on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. We are convinced that the resumption and positive conclusion of these discussions would be a breakthrough in disarmament efforts, significant not only for Europe. It is also necessary substantially to accelerate the course of the Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as the drawn-out work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, especially on such pressing questions as the halting of the nuclear arms race, nuclear disarmament, total ban on nuclear arms tests, prohibiting of neutron and radiological weapons, as well as elimination of chemical weapons.

The Polish Government is convinced that the special second U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament will stimulate the international community to action in the above directions. In particular, the session may stimulate the European states to efforts towards a speedy convocation in Europe of a conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Polish Government is convinced that the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament should include in its agenda and create favourable conditions for the consideration of the following problems:

Creation of regional zones of limited armaments, atom-free zones, as well as zones of peace and good neighbourly relations, and collective security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

Setting conditions of progress in disarmament and socio-economic development of states. In this context, it seems advisable to undertake a comprehensive review of [word indistinct] efforts for the elaboration of programmes for effective measures designed mutually to stimulate disarmament and development--the two basic processes of the present time.

A complex disarmament programme. In this context, according to her interests, Poland proposes consideration of a programme of U.N. actions envisaged in the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace which are [word indistinct] in the education of societies for disarmament. In Poland's view, the above problems should be reflected in the special session's agenda to emphasize the fact that [word indistinct] remains a component part of the process of preparation of societies for life in peace.

In the Polish Government's opinion, the second special U.N. session on disarmament should discuss the holding of the world disarmament conference and decide on an early date of convening the conference.

The Polish Government expresses the opinion that the process of preparation for the second special [word indistinct] session and the session itself will create a convenient platform making also possible a constructive and positive (?conclusion) of the very popular (?new) programme of disarmament and confidence building measures put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW NATION'S PLACE IN WARSAW TREATY

TRYBUNA LUDU Comments

LD091842 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpt of 9 May TRYBUNA LUDU article by obser · Ryszard Wojna]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact, of which Poland is a ber, stands guard over the results of victory in 1945. For 36 years, both the materia. strength of our alliance and our consistent activity in favor of European coexistence have been growing stronger. The treaties concluded with the FRG by Poland, the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR, as well as the other socialist countries, and then the Final Act of the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation which was signed several years later, marked the stages on this road. This combination of the factors of strength, political wisdom and responsibility is the foundation of peace in Europe.

Poland's responsibility dictates that it should take care that our contribution to the strengthening of peace is worthy of what the victory gave us 36 years ago. The events which have occurred in our country in the period since last summer have reduced our activity on the international arena. Our economic difficulties have also restricted such activity. The socialist countries are expressing concern about whether and to what extent they can count on Poland as a stable link in the Warsaw Pact.

In order that socialist renewal may be crowned with success and in order to utilize those great opportunities which, in particular, were described in the program theses for the Ninth PZPR Congress, a full answer must be given to all the questions which relate today to our security and the security of our neighbors and allies. We should all take cognizance of this today, on the anniversary of victory.

More on Role

LD130942 Warsaw PAP in English 0820 GMT 13 May 81

[From the press review; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP)--"The calling into being, 36 years ago, of the Warsaw Treaty has been proved by the passage of time to be one of the most important acts in postwar Europe serving the continent's peaceful future," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU. "Consolidation of the strength and defensive cooperation of the socialist states matched by an active and concerted peace policy has been decisive in frustrating the aggressive plans of the most adventurist imperialist circles, contributed to the stabilization of relations in our continent setting Europe on a detente course.

The coalition of the socialist community today is facing challenges resulting from a fresh wave of aggressiveness displayed by imperialist forces--defence of its to-date achievements in detente, spreading detente on to the military sphere, and hampering further arms race.

Poland's share in the past and present efforts of the Warsaw Treaty is meaningful, noticed by its allies and other countries alike. Continuation of the Polish participation in the treaty and its effectiveness are matters of great importance in view of Poland's development, for within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty the strategy of consolidating security and peace and development of cooperation in the international arena, pursued by the socialist community, is being implemented to the full."

Other Papers Comment

LD142032 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP)--Warsaw press comments extensively on the 36th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Treaty, stressing its significance for the socialist countries, the security of our country and peaceful order on the European Continent.

Referring to the present situation in Poland ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote that "it is worth looking at our transformations in the context of the order of the socialist system, in the context of our lasting and unshakable bonds of alliance of the Warsaw Treaty."

"It was our geopolitical situation and historical choice that placed us within this system of alliances. They created the platforms for today's search for our own understanding of concepts such as freedom, democracy and socialism. The skepticism recently increasingly loudly expressed in some socialist countries, doubts and reservations to the Polish changes may give rise to a suspicion that they not only fail to understand the entire complexity of our internal situation, but they are also losing their faith in the sense and the premises for solutions adopted in Poland.

"But such a faith surely must exist. Let us remember that within the socio-political order, one and the same for all the members of the treaty, individual solutions, providing for the national, cultural or historical specific features of each country, have for years been accepted and gradually introduced.

"The Warsaw Treaty guarantees our national sovereignty. It is an alliance which defuses international tensions; it strives consistently to curb armaments and expand the platform of East-West dialogue. The Soviet Union and other socialist states are the co-authors of world detente, an idea which has laid what is probably the foundation of Polish renewal," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

The Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE said that "alongside the obvious subordination to shared doctrine, strategic and training assumptions, each of the treaty member states finds its own solutions to the problems of defending its territory.

"Guided by the principle of alliance with the Soviet Union, and only this provides us full security, we at the same time pronounce ourselves in favour of subordination of our defensive doctrine to this doctrine, which is backed by the only force capable of withstanding any aggression of our country.

"However, this does not make us puppets on the European arena. Our people and our natural resources and, probably most important, our geostrategic situation decides about the fact that, after the Soviet Union, we are the second most important link of the socialist bloc."

The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that "the defensive potential of this peace-guarding power, whose core are the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, provides for our security.

All our enemies have been pinning special hopes on the developments in Poland. Their attempt to avail themselves of Poland's present deep socio-political crisis to serve their own interests hurt the most vital of our national interests. As long as the Bundeswehr is arming itself, as long as its role as the hard core of the NATO war machine grows, we must peruse the consolidation of links between the countries of the socialist community, we must consolidate the coherence and power of this community. In those circumstances any actions aimed against our treaty must be most fiercely and vigorously countered, as they hurt the national raison d'etat.

"Directly responsible for ensuring inviolability of the people's homeland, the Polish Army spares no effort to contribute to providing for the coherence of our community, so that we perform our duties in the united arme forces. We must be co-authors of the power which provides for our security, the power which stands guard to peace and socialism in Europe. This imperative results from the historical experiences of our nation and a realistic, sober evaluation of the current political situation," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

SOVIET SPACESHIP CARRIES ROMANIAN COSMONAUT

AU141937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (AGERPRES)--The Soyuz 40 spaceship with mixed crew: Commander of the ship Leonid Popov, hero of the Soviet Union, space pilot; and Dumitru Prunariu, space researcher, citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was launched on May 14, 1981 at 2016 Bucharest time, from the Soviet Union.

The flight schedule of Soyuz 40 includes the joining with the Salyut 6 Soyuz T-4 orbit combine. Cosmonauts Popov and Prunariu will make researches and tests on board together with Cosomonauts Kovalionok and Savinykh, who were orbited around the earth on March 12, 1981.

Outer space research for peaceful purposes carried on by the socialist countries participating in the Intercosmos porgram will continue during the flight of the Soyuz 40.

The apparatus on board of the spaceship [words indistinct]. Cosmonauts Popov and Prunariu are in good condition.

AGERPRES Details

AU151058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (AGERPRES)--As already reported, the Soyuz-40 spaceship was launched from the Baykonur Station, in the Kazakhstan Steppe on May 14. It is manned with a Romanian-Soviet crew made up of young Romanian space pilot Dumitru Prunariu--as space researcher--and Soviet Leonid Popov, commanding officer of the crew.

This flight is an expression of the Romanian-Soviet friendship, of the multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, a materialization of the programmes of cooperation established during the interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and L.I. Brezhnev.

Alongside other socialist countries, Romania participates in the Intercosmos programme of scientific and technological research and tests for peaceful purposes meant for the investigation of the outer space and the remote investigation, by space means, of terrestrial natural resources. A complex and multilateral activity placed at the service of progress.

Romanian Cosmonaut Dumitru Prunariu was born on September 27, 1952, in Brasov. He attended the aircraft faculty of the Bucharest Polytechnical Institute to become an engineer specialized in aircraft building. He worked as an engineer on probation at the Brasov Enterprise of Aeronautic Building. In 1977 he graduated the courses of the military school for aviation offices and was selected for the group of Romanian cosmonaut candidates. After the initial training in Romania he went through special training at the "A.I. Gagarin" centre for cosmonaut training, in the vicinity of Moscow.

The commander of the Romanian-Soviet joint crew, Leonid Popov, aged 36, flew for the first time last year--the longest trip in the history of space flights, that lasted for 185 days--in capacity as commander of the fourth basic expedition on the orbit complex "Salyut-6/Soyuz-4". The (?spare) crew members are Soviet (Juriy) Romanenko and Romanian Dumitru Dediu.

Before the start the Romanian cosmonaut thanked the party and state leadership of Romania and of the Soviet Union for their confidence in him. The cosmonauts in the spaceship, the programme of operations preceding the launching and the start was switched in.

"We took off" the two spacemen are heard to say in Romanian and Russian. After the last section of the rocket went dead into the space the Soyuz-40 took the planned orbit, the control of the ship passing on the land-based control centre. The entire equipment of the ship runs normally.

The faces of those present in the space-flight control room express happiness and success. The doctor on duty says the pulse and breath of the two cosmonauts keeps within normal limits.

Contacts are established with the crew of the orbit complex Salyut-6/Soyuz-4--the Soviet Cosmonauts Kavalenok and Savinykh have been in the outer space for over two months--who welcome the successful launching of the Soyuz-40 ship.

The evening of May 14 will mark the time when the first Romanian, Dumitru Prunariu, took off on the daring space flight.

CEAUSESCU WISHES POPE JOHN PAUL FULL RECOVERY

AU141629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following cable to Pope John Paul II:

I learned with great indignation of the abominable attempt on your life. Please accept my wishes for a full recovery.

PRESS REPORTAGE ON CUNHAL OFFICIAL VISIT

State Banquet

AU141158 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 81 p 1

[Toast proposed by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at dinner given in honor of Portuguese Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal--in Bucharest, 11 May 1981]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Cunhal, esteemed comrades; once again I would like to express satisfaction, on my own and the party's behalf, with the positive relations between our parties which, although they act under different conditions, are inspired by the same basic targets; once again I want to extend warm greetings to the delegation you, Comrade Cunhal, are leading and to express the desire that this visit of yours will contribute to strengthening cooperation between the two parties.

We want the relations of cooperation and solidarity between our parties to contribute to strengthening cooperation among all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for social progress, cooperation and peace. Under the current international circumstances we believe that most firm action must be taken to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among those forces. In particular, we must take energetic action toward detente, independence and peace, toward stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, toward a new international economic order and resolving all problems among countries and all conflicts by peaceful means and negotiations alone.

Because we live in Europe, we believe it is necessary for us to do all we can to achieve security and cooperation on our continent. It is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all progressive, democratic forces in our continent to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting. Let us act to convene a conference devoted to disarmament and trust, to halt the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and let us do all we can to ensure our people's peace, well-being and progress.

I would like to note with satisfaction the positive relations between Romania and Portugal and to stress that the friendship between our parties is a contribution to constantly developing that cooperation.

I want to express my wishes to the Portuguese Communist Party and to you for success in your overall activity and for better and better cooperation between our parties and peoples.

May international solidarity, cooperation and peace strengthen! To your health, Comrade Cunhal, and the health of all of you!

Joint Communique

AU141308 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 81 p 1

[Communique on the official visit paid by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), to Romania 10-12 May 1981]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, conducted talks on 11 May during the latter's visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The talks were attended by Comrades Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Angelo Veloso, candidate member of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee.

On behalf of the PCP Comrade Alvaro Cunhal extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the 60th anniversary of the RCP. The PCP secretary general stressed the traditional solidarity of the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally with the struggle waged by the Portuguese communists, especially during the difficult years of fascist domination, and expressed words of great appreciation for the fraternal and sincere relations between the two parties.

Greeting the Portuguese communists on the 60th anniversary of the creation of their party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, expressed thanks for the congratulations and words of appreciation and reasserted the RCP's solidarity with the struggle waged by the PCP and by the other political, democratic and progressive forces in Portugal for defending and promoting the working people's interests and for democratic changes and Portugal's independence and prosperity.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and PCP and reiterated their joint determination to deepen and expand those fraternal relations of cooperation between the two parties. They also expressed their conviction that that cooperation is not only in keeping with the interests of the two parties, but also constitutes a contribution to friendship and cooperation between Romania and Portugal, to the cause of the unity of the international communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Alvaro Cunhal reasserted the RCP's and PCP's determination to act to develop political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and Portugal in the belief that this serves the interests of the two peoples, the cause of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

During their talks, they exchanged mutual information about the situation in the two countries and about the activity carried out by the two parties and the successes recorded, as well as about the current activity targets and future struggle.

The two delegations expressed their parties' deep concern and the concern of the working people and the peoples in the two countries for the aggravation of the international situation following the perpetuation of the imperialist policy of domination and diktat, of the policy of force and following the intensification of the arms race and the creation of new sources of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. In this context, they stressed that the intensified activity by rightist and fascist organizations, anticommunist, reactionary propaganda, which is always used against the revolutionary and progressive movement, seriously endanger peace and security. At the same time, they stressed the increasingly strong will of peoples to completely stop the imperialist and colonialist policy of oppression and domination and their desire to master their own destinies. [paragraph continues]

The sides noted that under such conditions it is more than ever necessary to achieve a closer and closer cohesion and cooperation among progressive forces to stop the aggravation of the international situation and to resume and continue the policy of detente, cooperation and peace; they stressed that relations among countries should be based on the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Examining the situation in Europe, the RCP secretary general and the PCP secretary general stressed the need to conclude the Madrid meeting under most favorable conditions and to convene a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe. They noted that now more than ever it is necessary to do everything possible to stop the arms race and the deployment of medium-range missiles, which represent a grave danger for peoples' peace and security.

The two delegations expressed their parties' solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress and socialism.

The two delegations stressed the importance of the unity of the international communist movement and all anti-imperialist forces and that of joint action and of strengthening friendship and cooperation among the broad revolutionary forces of our time: the socialist countries, other countries that have embarked on a progressive road, the workers movement in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement. They also stressed the importance of cooperation among the communist parties and the other democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament and security, for increasing trust and for strengthening cooperation among nations and in the struggle for achieving the aspirations for peace, independence and progress of all peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the visit paid by the PCP secretary general to Romania is an expression of the positive relations between the two parties and voiced the conviction that it will contribute to developing relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the PCP.

Comrade Alvaro Cunhal expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Romania, for the fruitful exchange of views with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and also expressed the desire that the comradely and traditional relations between the communist parties deepen and expand to the benefit of the two parties and the two peoples and countries.

The talks took place in a comradely atmosphere of friendship and cordiality that characterizes relations between the two communist parties.

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU142016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES)--At the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, on Thursday, May 14, the delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China arrived in Bucharest for a friendship visit in Romania. The delegation is led by Yang Shangkun, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman and secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The delegation is made up of (Luu Winchang), member of the CC of the CCP, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ou Hangliang, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, deputy head of the section for foreign affairs of the CC of the CCP, Wang Shouguan, (Piao Weixun) and (Cui Ji Un), deputies to the National People's Congress.

When they arrived at Otopeni Airport the delegation was welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other Romanian officials.

CHINESE CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU142027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GNT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES)--At the invitation of the CC of the RCP, over April 23-May 14, 1981, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Zhu Muzhi, member of the CC of the CCP, deputy head of section at CC of the CCP, paid a visit of friendship and exchange of experience to Romania.

The Chinese delegation had interviews at the CC of the RCP, at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, at the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, at the "Stefan Gherghi" Academy, at the county party committees of Brasov, Sibiu and Vilcea.

At the conclusion of the visit the delegation called on Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP. During the interview the sides evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples, which developed continuously in the spirit of the agreements reached within the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. The Chinese guests were presented some preoccupations for translating into life the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the RCP.

ROMANIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

AU141955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES)--The 14th session of the joint Romanian-Polish Government commission of economic collaboration started in Bucharest, on May 14.

The Romanian delegation is led by Janos Fazekas, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the Polish delegation is led by Mieczyslav F. Rakowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, chairman for Poland of the commission.

In the current session they examine the activity of economic collaboration, cooperation and specialization in production in various industrial domains of mutual interest. Likewise, they look into problems of long-term collaboration to the end of ensuring raw and auxiliary materials needed by the two countries' economies. The ventures of collaboration and specialization in small-tonnage chemistry are also analyzed for the signing at the session of the specialization conventions for 1981-1985.

At the same time the parties exchange views on the further development and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges in the current quinquennium.

VERDET RECEIVES NEW POLISH, VIETNAMESE AMBASSADORS

AU131051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 May (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received successively Boleslaw Kuperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic, and Tan Phong, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on formal presentation calls.

The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY MEETS WITH BURTICA

AU142011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES)--The seventh session of the joint Romanian-American economic commission started in Bucharest on May 14. The Romanian Government delegation is led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and the U.S. delegation by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce.

In the first plenary meeting, they reviewed the stage of economic relations, emphasizing the positive results scored in increasing the trade exchanges and the cooperation in various compartments of activity, in keeping with the understandings reached during the summit Romanian-American dialogue and with the provisions of the long-term agreement of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Romania and the United States. They also analyzed the measures and forms of further expanding the mutually advantageous relations of collaboration between the two countries, of taking better advantage of the possibilities offered by their national economies. The concrete modalities of translating into life all these were analyzed then in the commission's working groups.

Within a meeting between Cornel Burtica and Malcolm Baldrige views were exchanged on the bilateral economic relations and the wish was expressed to give fresh impetus to these relations, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of international understanding and collaboration.

The U.S. secretary of commerce also had an interview with Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MAURITIUS COMMUNIST LEADER

AU141710 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received Comrade Letoraz Chandraman, chairman of the Mauritius Communist Party [MCP], who is paying a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. On the 60th RCP anniversary, Comrade Letoraz Chandraman extended warmest congratulations and greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the MCP and himself personally. He also stressed the particular importance of the ideas included in the speech made by the party secretary general on the occasion of this glorious jubilee.

The guest highly assessed the successes attained by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP and its secretary general in building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the international activity carried out by socialist Romania and president Nicolae Ceausescu to ensure the triumph of the cause of peace, independence, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest, warmly greeted Comrade Letoraz Chandraman and the MCP leadership and wished him success in his activity. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Letoraz Chandraman expressed satisfaction with the upward course of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and MCP, and the determination to continue to act to deepen these relations, to the benefit and interest of the two parties, countries and peoples and of the overall cause of peace and progress.

The sides reiterated the determination to continue to act to strengthen and develop the cooperation and solidarity of communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights and mutual respect for each party's autonomy and right to draw up its own political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with specific realities and conditions prevailing in each country. They stressed the need to intensify the struggle of progressive and anti-imperialist forces for social progress, detente, independence and peace in the world. The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI VISITS LATIN AMERICA

For reportage on Foreign Minister Dacio Stefan Andrei's visit to Argentina and other Latin American countries, see page B 1 of the Argentina section of the 12 May Latin American DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

VARIOUS LEADERS GREET 60TH RCP ANNIVERSARY

Israel's Peres

AU141307 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 81 p 5

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear Mr Secretary General, on behalf of the Labor Party of Israel, I take pleasure in most warmly congratulating you on the happy occasion of the RCP's 60th anniversary.

We, the Labor Party members, highly regard the role the RCP, its secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, are playing in seeking solutions to the Middle East problems and to those in other parts of the world. We want to continue the close, friendly relations between the two parties and peoples and wish you personally and the RCP increasingly greater successes in the future.

Yours with regards,

[Signed] Shimon Peres, chairman of the Labor Party of Israel

Israeli Communists

AU121202 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 81 p 5

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the 60th RCP anniversary, we want to convey to you, and through you to all working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania, warm, fraternal greetings and wishes for further success in your efforts to build socialism and to continuously raise your people's material and cultural standard, and in the struggle for European security and international peace.

From its very beginnings 60 years ago the RCP marked brilliant pages in the history of revolutionary struggle. Devoted to the principles of Marxisim-Leninism and international solidarity, the Romanian communists were confronted with and triumphed over dire persecution and underground conditions in their long history of struggle.

During World War II the RCP led the struggle against fascist domination in Romania and opposed the participation of the Romanian army in the war against the Soviet Union, at the side of the Nazi forces. With the decisive aid of the Soviet Union, the struggle of the Romanian communists defeated Nazi domination and the fascist regime and paved the way for socialism, thus permitting the Romanian people to open up a new era in their history.

The great achievements attained by the Romanian people led by the RCP in building socialism in Romania, in cooperation with the socialist countries, constitute an important contribution to the world struggle for peace, national liberation and socialism.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the RCP's 60th anniversary, once again we wish you success in building socialism, in the interests of the Romanian people, and of international peace and social progress.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] Me'ir Vilner, secretary general of Israeli Communist Party Central Committee

Israeli MAPAM Leaders

AU141310 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the 60th anniversary of the RCP we extend to you personally, the RCP and all Romanian people warm wishes for continuous progress and full success in your party's struggle in all fields, on behalf of the Central Committee of MAPAM (Israel).

[Signed] Viktor Shemtov, general secretary
Eliezer Granot, political secretary
Dov Zakhin, secretary in charge of international issues

PLO Chief 'Arafat

AU141322 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general;

With revolutionary greetings, I want to take the opportunity of the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP to extend, on behalf of the Arab Palestinian people and myself, sincere congratulations and warm wishes to you personally and to all party comrades, the government and the friendly Romanian people.

The glorious times in which your party waged a revolutionary struggle to build a socialist and independent state ensuring the people's sovereignty and the struggle against fascism and racism will be a symbol for revolutions throughout the world.

The victories recorded up to now in the process of developing your country and the support granted to national liberation movements in the world are part and parcel of the clear-sighted policy practiced by the RCP which, under your wise leadership, contributes to strengthening freedom and peace in the world based on justice.

Esteemed Comrade, the Arab Palestinian people, who, under the leadership of the PLO--the only legitimate representative--are struggling against imperialism and Zionism, on your great holiday want to reassert their conviction that the relations between our peoples and parties will continue to develop and strengthen.

We--as all liberation movements in the world--are struggling against the enemy of peace, which is international imperialism--in particular American imperialism and its accomplices--against racism and Zionism and on this occasion we recall everything your people have done for their freedom and independence.

World peace, for which all peoples in the world are struggling, is peace that guarantees the peoples' independence and their right to struggle by all means, including armed struggle. It is a peace that is based on freedom and independence and a peace that ensures peoples' progress.

Revolution until victory is attained!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the Palestine revolutionary forces

National Council

AU121647 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 May 81 p 7

[Text] To his excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the 60th anniversary of the great RCP, I have the pleasure of extending to your excellency heartfelt congratulations and feelings of highest consideration on behalf of the Palestinian National Council and myself personally. The RCP has helped and continues to assist the just and legitimate struggle of our Palestinian people to regain their inalienable national rights, to return to their fatherland, to freely decide their destiny and to build their own independent national state.

Our Palestinian people highly assess the political, diplomatic, material and moral support granted to them by the Romanian people, under your wise leadership, something which contributes to developing fraternal friendly relations between the two people and strengthening our national liberation struggle and serves the cause of stability, peace and progress in the world.

I take this opportunity to cordially congratulate your excellency and the Romanian party and people on the RCP's glorious anniversary.

[Signed] Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council

PFLP's George Habash

AU141318 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general,

Revolutionary greetings to the Central Committee comrades,

On the 60th RCP anniversary I have the pleasure of extending to you warm and comradely greetings on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP].

This anniversary takes place at a time when imperialism is trying to push the world into a cold war atmosphere by creating tensions in various parts of the globe. In the Middle East, imperialism conspires against the region's peoples in order to reorganize this area so that it can serve the interests of imperialism.

We highly assess your friendly country's achievements and we wish Romania continuous progress and prosperity under RCP leadership.

Forward to consolidate international solidarity and defeat imperialist and reactionary forces! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live Palestinian-Romanian friendship!

[Signed] George Habash, PFLP general secretary

Iraq's Saddam Husayn

AU141328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 81 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th anniversary of your friendly party, I have the pleasure of extending most heartfelt congratulations and wishes for health and happiness to you, as well as wishes for prosperity and well-being to your people and party.

In positively assessing the relations of friendship and cooperation developing between Iraq and Romania, we hope that they will deepen and consolidate in all fields to the benefit and in the interest of our friendly peoples. We are highly motivated in this struggle to combat imperialism, Zionism and racism and to strengthen the independent policy of peoples struggling for freedom, sovereignty and the attainment of their legitimate rights.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the republic

Ethiopia's Mengistu

AU141411 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

On the 60th RCP anniversary I extend warmest congratulations to you and through you to the RCP and the fraternal Romanian people, on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia (COPWE), the government and people of socialist Ethiopia and myself personally.

I take this opportunity to pay homage to the great achievements attained by Romania's people, under the wise RCP leadership, and to their untiring struggle to build socialism and promote the cause of peace, justice, equality and progress.

I have the great pleasure of noting that the Romanian people's consistent efforts to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, under the competent guidance of the RCP led by you, have won the admiration of the Ethiopian people and of COPWE.

I am also convinced that the excellent cooperation between the RCP and COPWE and the fraternal relations between our countries will continue to develop and expand to the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

Comrade Secretary General, please accept my most heartfelt wishes for personal health and for the fraternal Romanian people's progress and prosperity.

With comradely greetings,

[Signed] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, COPWE chairman, and supreme commander of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia

Spanish CP Leaders

AU141353 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 May 81 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general,

Esteemed comrade, on the basis of the deep relations established throughout history between our two parties, we want to extend warm greetings to you on the 60th anniversary of the creation of the RCP.

After difficult struggles under illegal conditions, the RCP, as the organizer of workers' and peasants' movement against fascism, for democratic freedoms and the defense of Romania's independence and territorial integrity, was the creator of the broad coalition of patriotic forces which overturned Antonescu's dictatorship and made Romania join the anti-Hitlerite coalition. We highly appreciate the achievements recoreded by the Romanian people in the process of building socialism under RCP leadership.

We also appreciate the efforts made by the RCP to defend peace, international detente and each communist party's right to independently formulate its tactics and strategy and for cooperation and solidarity among all revolutionary, progressive and democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

We want to extend cordial communist greetings to the party Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general, together with wishes for new successes to Socialist Romania to the benefit of the working people and all Romanian people.

[Signed] Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Communist Party of Spain and Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST RAPS ALBANIAN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD141414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 14 May 81

["Protest to Albania"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, summoned the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, and handed him an aide-memoire from the Yugoslav Government regarding the most crude interference by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in the internal affairs of the SFRY, which was particularly manifest during the recent events in Kosovo.

The deputy federal secretary also lodged a sharp protest on this occasion at such inadmissible behavior by responsible elements in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN MEETS WITH PRESS

Views Kosovo, Albania

LD141644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--"We express our sincere sympathy in connection with the mindless act of violence against the life of John Paul II and wish him the speediest possible recovery and return to his duties, as was stated by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav leaders in their telegrams." This statement marked the beginning of the press conference given today by Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. The first question at the press conference was:

What can you say about the conduct of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania with regard to the recent events in Kosovo and especially about the articles published by the official organ of the Albanian Workers' Party, ZERI I POPULLIT, in its articles of 8 and [date indistinct] April this year?

The official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania extended full support to the hostile anti-Yugoslav elements who, during the well-known events in Kosovo, attacked the constitutional order in the SFRY from irredentist positions. This also manifested itself in the well-known articles published in ZERI I POPULLIT, which constituted crude interference in our internal affairs and was aimed against our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

As for Yugoslavia's policy, its adherence to the principle of good-neighborly cooperation in relations with all the neighboring countries is well known and continues to be our country's permanent orientation. Consequently, Yugoslavia remains open to cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of consistent respect for the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference. However, it is also necessary for the Albanian side to draw a definite lesson and to express clearly its readiness and obligation to respect consistently these principles in relations with Yugoslavia. We have always viewed mutual relations as of vital interest to the two neighboring countries and as a significant contribution to peace and security throughout the world.

Can you say anything more precise, newsmen asked, about the broader aims of the propaganda campaign mounted from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as perceived through the above-mentioned article in ZERI I POPULLIT?

"The fabrications in the said articles in ZERI I POPULLIT," he replied, "were taken up by the Albanian emigrants' hostile organizations and their organs, from fascist-royalist to so-called Marxist-Leninist organizations and organs, especially those advocating the thesis of the so-called Enver's (?greater) Albania.

This same alliance is spreading fabrications about hundreds of people dead and thousands injured in the recent events in Kosovo, in an attempt to misinform the world public and to create among the Albanian nationality, and especially among those members of that nationality who are temporarily employed abroad, an atmosphere of insecurity, fear and hatred. Of course, all this is designed to discredit Yugoslavia and its internal order and stability. The fact is, however, as was stated by competent organs of our country and our information media, during the disagreeable events in Kosovo there were nine dead (eight demonstrators and one member of the organs of internal affairs) and 202 wounded and injured (75 demonstrators and 127 members of the organs of internal affairs). I wish also on this occasion to express our deep regret about these victims caused by the spreading of brutal violence on the part of hostile counterrevolutionary elements."

The next question was: Recently the Yugoslav press on several occasions has stated that the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Belgrade was involved in illegal activities directed against SFRY interests. How do these activities affect the development of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania, and are measures being contemplated to prevent these activities?

The official spokesman replied:

"Earlier, too, there were cases of illegal activities by the Albanian diplomatic mission in Belgrade, and in this connection the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs lodged a sharp protest with Ambassador S. Plaka.

In connection with the recent events in Kosovo, the Albanian Embassy and the Albanian ambassador also mounted wide-ranging hostile activity, which constituted crude interference in the internal affairs of the SFRY. Such activity is in sharp contradiction with the norms which should exist between independent sovereign states, as well as with the obligations concerning the behavior of foreign diplomatic missions as determined by the Vienna convention. We hope that the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will give this its most serious consideration."

Asked by journalists whether an official protest was made in connection with these activities, Ambassador Kalezic said that Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today summoned Sokrat Plaka, the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Belgrade, and handed to him a note from the Yugoslav Government.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 14 May carries a version of the Kalezic press conference which adds: "Ambassador Kalezic informed domestic and foreign journalists that Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay official visits to Japan, the DPRK and the PRC between 21 May and 2 June of this year, at the invitation of the governments of those countries."]

Notes U.S. Court Action

LD141932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1637 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs official spokesman Mirko Kalezic said today that the sentences a U.S. court had just passed on Ustasha terrorists "give hope that an end to terrorist activity will finally be put".

Ambassador Kalezic said this at a regular press conference in commenting on the verdict on members of the extreme fascist Ustasha organization in New York.

The Yugoslav spokesman said that the terrorist activity of members of the extreme emigration is not aimed at Yugoslavia alone, but also at the U.S.A. From the comments in the U.S. press it can be seen that terroism is being more resolutely countered in the U.S., which Yugoslavia applauds, the spokesman added.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AU131259 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 81 p 8

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Boualem Bessaiah, minister of information and culture of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and has held a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Minister Bessaiah conveyed a message from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on developing friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. The activities of the Nonaligned Movement in connection with the difficult international situation were especially discussed during the conversation. Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra and Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY, attended the reception.

ANGOLAN PARTY SECRETARY LARA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD142302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Lucio Lara, secretary general of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour of Angola, arrived on a working visit here today at the invitation of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY). At Belgrade airport the guest was welcomed by Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dusan Dragosavac.

MIKULIC RECEIVES LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL MARWAH

LD151108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Branko Mikulic talked today with Politbureau member of the Communist Party of Lebanon Karim Marwah, who heads a study delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The friendly talk of some length covered exchange of information on activities of the two parties in the internal field. The two sides confirmed the interest in further development of cooperation between the two parties. Mikulic informed the guests from Lebanon on current political questions in the country, and especially on the preparations for the 12th Congress of the LCY, which will be held about the middle of the next year, within the framework of international questions, which were also discussed. Marwah informed in greater detail on the situation in the Middle East, especially on the latest events in Lebanon.

ALBANIAN EXPERTS DISCUSS WATER ECONOMY IN TITOGRAD

AU091842 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] In accordance with the Albanian-Yugoslav protocol for water economy, the third meeting of Albanian and Yugoslav experts took place in Titograd on 5-8 May 1981.

At this meeting, opinions were exchanged on problems pertaining to the drafting of a plan and to the technical documentation to regulate the waters of Zhkoder Lake and of the Drin and Buna rivers.

BORDER COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA, BULGARIA REVIEWED

AU131250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr and 1-2 May 81 p 12

[Text] A consultative conference on the border cooperation of the regions of southern and southeastern Serbia with the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been held at the intercommunal conference of the League of Communists in Zajecar. Views and information were exchanged on all forms of cooperation of that part of Serbia with the neighboring countries during the past year. The contents and results of that cooperation were analyzed and specific obligations and tasks were determined to further develop and promote border cooperation with the neighboring countries as an important form of our country's total international cooperation.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON WIN

AU122026 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference has congratulated the French Socialist Party, Francois Mitterrand, new head of state, and the forces of the French left on their election victory.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR'S HUSAK ON NATIONAL DAY

Mijatovic Message

AU141120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Acting on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President of the Presidency Cvijetin Mijatovic has sent a telegram to CSSR President Gustav Husak, wishing cordial congratulations on their national holiday. The Presidency's telegram expresses wishes for comprehensive progress and new successes by the friendly Czech and Slovak peoples and emphasizes the convinction that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the two socialist countries will further continue to successfully develop.

Mojsov Telegram

AU141129 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 May 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the CSSR's national holiday, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent to Gustav Husak, CSSR president and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a telegram with the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in further building the country's socialism. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and between the two countries will further continue to successfully develop in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

CRIMINALS, MILITIA DIE IN KOSOVO PROVINCE SHOOTOUT

LD141740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 14 May 81

[Statement issued 14 May by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Tahir Mehaj, who 1 year ago fired shots at public security organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and then went into hiding, was discovered on 13 May this year by internal affairs organs in Donji Preka village in Serbica municipality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The criminal--for whom posters requesting his capture were displayed in 1980--together with Nebiha Mehaj, barricaded himself in his house and held two women and five children hostage. When asked to surrender, the two men opened fire on security organs.

Members of the internal service organs were given the task of bringing the women and children safely out of the house and then overwhelming Tahir and Nebiha Mehaj. The following members of the militia were killed while carrying out this task: Salih Nasanovic, born in 1953 in Krivace village in Han Pijesak municipality in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Milanko Pejovic, born in 1956 in Dumnjani village in Prijepolue municipality in the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vojo Tubic, born in 1955 in Donja Brijesnica village in Lukavac municipality in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina (all members of units of the militia of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs); and Muhamet Selumanaj, born in 1948 in Radisevo village in Srbica municipality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, a member of the militia unit of the Srbica Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Three more members of the militia were wounded. They are: Bosko Palija, born in 1952 in Donja Slabinja village in Bosanski Novi municipality in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina; Jovica Milancin, born in 1956 in the Celopek village in Pec municipality in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; and Vlado Stjepanovic, born in 1954 in Bistrica village in Prijedor municipality in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

During the shooting, Tahir and Nebiha Mehaj were killed. Both women and the five children, one of whom was 8 months old, were rescued.

The federal secretary for internal affairs has set up a commission consisting of representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to investigate the circumstances of this case.

SMOLE ADDRESSES LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF KOSOVO

LD141642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--Commenting on the activity by hostile foreign forces, Joze Smole, in his speech at the 20th Session of the LCY Central Committee on 7 May, emphasized that in certain areas of our country the influence of negative international trends had been underestimated. It was believed that nothing bad could happen to us and so the strategic aims of those forces attempting to break up Yugoslavia were underestimated.

Then, in connection with the international aspects of the events in Kosovo, he warned that Yugoslavia must not be viewed as an easily manipulated object of foreign intelligence services, with which anything can be done from outside the country. Yugoslavia is also a factor in international relations and as such decides on which outside influence will have an effect and which ones will not. Similarly, Smole emphasized, we must proceed from realistic assessments about the state of Yugoslavia's international relations. It cannot be proclaimed on one day that almost the whole world actively supports Yugoslavia and is interested in Yugoslavia's unity and integrity, and that on another day it is as if half the world is against Yugoslavia.

Smole also noted that we must guard against exaggerating outside dangers and thus obscuring our internal problems. Nevertheless, the basic concern is how we resolve problems and what Yugoslavia's internal strength is.

Smole went on to refer to facts about the activity of the so-called Albanian Marxist-Leninist party of Yugoslavia, of which, he emphasized, he had heard about for the first time in any kind of detail at the Central Committee session. This had not even been discussed at the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for International Relations or in the Federal Social Council for International Relations. I am surprised, Smole said, that it is possible that such a center of spies and agents can develop within Yugoslavia and that we did not know about it until the last moment.

He recalled that at one of the last sessions of the LCY Central Committee during the discussion on the all-people's defense, the political and security situation in Kosovo had been assessed as excellent. [word indistinct] then no facts were given nor was there any warning on the activity of this group of agents. The Bar group, Smole added, the so-called new Yugoslav Communist Party, in fact a Cominform agency, was immediately uncovered and destroyed. Is it the case in Kosovo that there is a lack of capability and a lack of vigilance, or do we have in our ranks a foreign agency which consciously covered up the activity of such a center?

This question also logically arises in connection with the information that in Kosovo, when various delegations arrived from Albania, they agreed to take down pictures of Comrade Tito [words indistinct]. Can we simply leave it at this? I think, Smole emphasized, that we should get to the bottom of this and establish who prevented the top-level Yugoslav federal officials and the Yugoslav public from finding out about these things when they occurred. What lies behind the fact that something such as this was even hidden from the most responsible organs of the federation, from the League of Communists and the Yugoslav public?

Smole also discussed the problem of opportunism. Clearly, he said, we knew some things, but didn't do anything about them. Comrade Kardelj, in a discussion with the leadership in 1977, raised a whole series of very significant questions and gave his own suggestions and views. By all accounts, the Kosovo leadership ignored his advice. However, the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium knew about this conversation between Comrade Kardelj and the Kosovo leadership, and clearly, from opportunist reasons, did nothing. There was a prevailing view that things did not need to be settled and we allowed things to run their course with all the very serious negative consequences. Smole proposed that since parts of this conversation had been cited several times during the discussion, the whole of the talks between Comrades Tito and Kardelj and the Kosovo leadership be released, for they contain warnings on which the correct social development of Yugoslavia depends.

Speaking about the role of public information, Smole opposed the views that there would continue to be taboo subjects, that in the future we would also be in certain situations when we would not openly discuss some things for various important reasons. This is the typical opportunistic view which we must finally clear up, Smole emphasized, calling for direct, [word indistinct] and objective information on all events and problems. This is an essential element of the self-management socialist society if we are seriously speaking about trust in the working man, self-protection and all-people's defense. This is also a prerequisite of our ability--in the League of Communists and public information media--to enter into the ideological battle about basic problems in our society.

Smole (?proposed) that the role of the Socialist Alliance should also be clearly emphasized because in its absence and in the absence of socialist democracy, a symbiosis of the League of Communists and power arises with the merging of party and state. Then, naturally it happens that in difficult situations things must be decided by the party and state alone. According to Smole, the discussion at the Central Committee session clearly demonstrated that the solution to the crisis in Kosovo and to other problems can only be found if we really rely on the popular masses, the working man and citizen, and if the League of Communists is active here. Without real activity by the working man, the League of Communists represents nothing. However, we often speak about the Socialist Alliance as some organization which needs to [word indistinct] the popular masses, which needs to organize lectures and so forth.

We speak about the working man as some kind of object, and we do not seriously consider that the working man is the subject.

The Socialist Alliance, Smole concluded, must not be some kind of transmission belt for the League of Communists. It must be an organization which maintains the plurality of interests of our self-management socialist society and we communists in the Socialist Alliance must fight for the realization of our views.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES KOSOVO, URGES MEASURES

LD141502 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] [Passage indistinct] sequence of the recent unrests. The action has been intensified foll[illegible]g the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs assessment of the situat[illegible]in the province as continuing to be very complex because of the presence and ac[illegible]cy of illegal groups and because of various other forms of enemy activity.

The situation is particularly disturbing at the University of Pristina where a group of 150 students again, on May 12 incited unrest, shouting nationalist and irredentist slogans.

It has been established in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that communists of the University of Pristina have failed and that so far not a single University of Pristina professor nor academician has publicly censured the enemy activity and attempted counterrevolution.

It has been reported that charges against 450 participants in the demonstrations have been filed with magistrates and that one hundred participants in the demonstrations will be criminally prosecuted.

The League of Communists of Kosovo is reviewing the behaviour of its members at the time of the enemy provocations. Over 200 League of Communists members have so far been explused [as received] from the ranks.

Noting during the discussion in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that enemy elements have begun acting also in villages in Kosovo, participants in the discussion urged a decisive and uncompromising struggle for nipping in the bud and thwarting the enemy activity.

MARKOVIC CHAIRS MEETING OF ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM

LD142158 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Presidium of the SFRY Assembly has held a session, chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, which discussed questions arising from the sessions due to be held by the Assembly in the period up to the summer recess.

Delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are scheduled to adopt, at their session to be held on 26 May, the amendments and addenda to the resolution on economic development this year in order to bring it into line with the newly-adopted medium-term social plan. They will also consider a report from the Federal Executive Council on economic developments in the first quarter of this year and a number of questions of our country's economic relations with foreign countries, including the discussion on the implementation of the joint foreign exchange policy in Yugoslavia last year and in the first quarter of this year.

At the next session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, scheduled for 10 June, delegates of both Assembly chambers will hear a report submitted by the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of this year's resolution.

At a session due to be held on 9 and 10 June, the Federal Chamber is scheduled to adopt proposed amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution with a draft constitutional enabling law on their implementation, and hear a report on the results of the public discussion held on this matter.

The constitutional amendments will be promulgated at a session due to be held by the chamber at the end of June or the beginning of July after they had been approved by the republican and provincial assemblies.

At the session due to be held by the Federal Chamber in June--which will also be attended by the delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces--representatives of the Federal Executive Council will also submit introductionary reports on topical questions connected with the events in Kosovo and on measures being taken.

SAWPY, WOMEN'S CONFERENCE OFFICIALS NOMINATED

AU131845 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] A session of the Coordinating Committee for Cadre Policy in the Federation of the SAWPY Federal Conference has nominated candidates for the president of the Federal Conference and the president of the Conference for Social Activities of Women of Yugoslavia for 1 year.

Kolj Siroka, member of the Presidium, was proposed for president of the Federal Conference. This proposal of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo was endorsed on the basis of consultations made in the republican and provincial conferences of the SAWP and in sociopolitical organizations of the federation.

A proposal of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia to elect Zora Tomic president of the Conference for Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia was also endorsed. The proposals will be submitted for adoption to the Federal Conference convened for 27 May.

PROPOSAL ON FARMERS, ASSOCIATED LABOR ENDORSED

LD141746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May (TANJUG)--The Assembly of Yugoslavia commission for the implementation of the law on associated labour has endorsed a proposal for the self-management organizing of farmers and their inclusion in the system of associated labour.

The proposal has been drawn up in view of the hitherto results in the association of individual farmers being unsatisfactory. There are in Yugoslavia 2,000 (?agricultural organizations of associated labor) and cooperative organizations with 250,000 associated farmers and another 1.2 million individual farmers cooperating with the social sector. The Assembly of Yugoslavia is expected to pass the proposal at its session in June.

DRAGAN VIEWS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

LD142020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 May (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav economy is at a stage of transition from a period of extensive and unstable development to a period of a general intensification of the growth and creation of a more up-to-date structure with a stronger and long-term export orientation, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan has stated at a meeting on labour productivity here in Sarajevo, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosna-Herzegovina.

Over the post-war period, a stepped-up but quite extensive industrialization has been recorded, Dragan said. Industrial production has increased by 14 times and agricultural, by 2.5 times, despite a major drop in the rural population. Such development was justified in conditions of a low development level, Zvone Dragan underlined. It has, however, begun to cause numerous problems and difficulties Dragan added.

The stepped-up development, particularly in industry, has necessitated considerable investments to which the policy in the other fields, including [words indistinct] economic relations of imports of equipment, indebtedness etc., are subjected.

The problems which emerged showed that it [words indistinct] longer possible to continue with the extensive model of development, Zvone Dragan said and added that the latest orientations are reflected in the recently adopted five-year development plan of Yugoslavia.

FIVE TO BE TRIED IN SKOPJE FOR 'HOSTILE ACTIVITY'

LD141330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 14 May 81

["Forthcoming Trial of Five for Hostile Activity"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Skopje, 14 May (TANJUG)--The trial of five people of Albanian nationality for the criminal act of association for the purpose of hostile activity is to start in the Skopje district court in the next few days. Between June 1979 and February 1981 the accused--in Tetovo, Gostivar and surrounding villages--were engaged in hostile activity aimed at threatening the SFRY's territorial integrity, breaking up brotherhood and unity and destroying the equality of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, and at anti-constitutional change in the federative order of the state. The accused formed an illegal organization called "Nacionalna Partija Rada" [National Party of Labor] with a view to including in it a large number of people who are of Albanian nationality. Through this organization they wanted to achieve secession of the parts of SFRY territory in which members of the Albanian nationality live. The accused held several meetings, discussing the forms and methods of activity, as well as the expansion of the organizations and the security of material resources. They approached a large number of people in an attempt to win them over. They paid their membership dues and charged them with making the organization a mass one.

Those accused of these acts are Rakim Neziri (age 43), a builder; Zaim Beciri (age 34), a teacher; Saban Limani (age 31), a metalworker; Esad Abduraman (age 33), a worker; and Daim Sabani (age 35), a private builder.

WORKERS SUPPORT BAN ON BOOK OF POEMS

LD131822 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)--The workers' council of Izdavacka Delatnost, a basic organization of associated labor within the Prosveta pbulishing work organization, today discussed Gojko Djog's book of poems entitled "Confused Times" [Vunena Vremena]. Endorsing the appraisal by the basic organization of the League of Communists, the council adopted the view that this was a book which contained unacceptable and harmful ideological-political messages. The council came out in support of the measures already being taken to prevent the sale of this book. The basic organization of the League of Communists and all the self-managing and professional officials of Prosveta will establish the collective and individual responsibility for this publishing failure.

BORBA COMMENTS ON 'UNDERESTIMATION OF NATIONALISM'

AU142150 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 May 81 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Criticism and Action"]

[Text] Nationalism is not choosy about its allies or means. It will serve under the opponent's flag, it will shout alien slogans, it will change color and shape so that it may "adjust to the circumstances" and wait for its moment. But its essence always remains the same, dark as a cave and counterrevolutionary: a road to "happiness" through the unhappiness of others.

The development of self-management, democratic relations in society, true equality and brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities cut the roots of nationalism. Therefore, nationalism feels safer under the wing of a firm hand, and statism is its born brother, so to speak. For a nationalist, to have one's own "state" (read: to strengthen statist tendencies and to close oneself within republican or provincial borders) is the only correct measure of national affirmation and the only correct framework of national equality. These are only some of the lessons which have been confirmed during the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo. Unfortunately they are sometimes forgotten, and with our behavior and practical political activities here and there we sometimes make it possible for nationalism to raise its head. Sometimes it is even plotted and flirted with. Consciously or unconsciously, it does not matter: The consequences are usually the same, unpleasant and dangerous.

It is well known, and the Kosovo events have confirmed, that all those whom a stable Yugoslavia does not suit count above all on nationalism as its most certain weapon and ally. It is also known that Albania's policy and its almost unhindered daily propaganda activities in Kosov are one of the important sources of nationalist euphoria, as Lazar Kolisevski recently said at a joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order.

Of course we know it and we must know it, but the answer to the question to what extent we ourselves have contributed so that this nationalist-irredentist euphoria may be manifested and that it may, so to speak, surprise us is also of crucial importance to us....

Some of the occurrences which we will mention in passing, but about which Comrade Kolisevski spoke in more detail and critically, are not just a "speciality" in Kosovo's development, but have been drastically prominent in Kosovo.

Why have the tremendous results which the Yugoslav solidarity system brought precisely to Kosovo (and not only to Kosovo) been mostly overlooked for years? Why have development problems "come to the fore," fresh demands been made and the developed been blamed for their "selfishness?"

Is there any rational explanation why Pristina University has grown to a mammoth size, numbering 5?,000 students, whom the economically and numerically insufficiently strong Kosovo workers class (178,000 employed) could not support in their studies even under much more favorable conditions? Let us not even speak about the great gap between the number and structure of the students on the one hand and the requirements of the Kosovo economy for cadres of various kinds on the other.

Add to this the lack of caution, the underestimation of nationalism, unfounded statements on the good political-security situation in Kosovo, and the work in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations which was confined to forums and consisted of "working through" materials. Such and similar stumbles, erroneous and delayed evaluations and assessments have slowly but surely created a favorable climate for the strengthening of nationalist and irredentist manifestations and strivings, strongly aided by reactionary forces in the world.

In this climate, the enemy unfurled his banners and quite solidly organized himself, before our own eyes, and prepared to challenge the integrity, stability and freedom of Yugoslavia. Fortunately, he erred in his assessment: He met with a resolute condemnation and resistance precisely by the Albanian people in Kosovo and afterward by all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Peculiar "economic nationalism" which is to say closed economies and markets, egotism and partisan comparisons of "how others are doing," appear in a wider area, both among the developed and the underdeveloped. The consequences of such behavior may be unforeseeable, for the overall development is mutual and any isolation--individually and jointly--is extremely dangerous.

All this is being discussed with increasing frankness and criticism. There is no other way, anyhow. From an objective and comprehensive analysis of the causes, conditions and consequences of hostile activities, determining responsibility for a slapdash performance of functions, through a principled clarification of shortcomings, resistance and those responsible, up to constructive actions which will overcome numerous subjective disparities--this is the only way, the only manner in which this society may respond to this challenge and all other possible challenges of this kind.

This is an occasion to recall another significant fact:

When a man postpones his problems for "better times" and thus accumulates them, he will inevitably find himself at a dead end with his back bent. He needs incomparably more strength for a return to normal paths than he would had he solved the difficulties when he encountered them, if he could not have prevented them.

Society is not exempt from this old truth. Events in Kosovo have confirmed it. Society's action must be based on this critical perception, now and in the future.

The fiercest hostile strike has been broken and prevented through political action and other constitutional means. But the enemy does not rest. He is again making himself heard with slogans, threats, leaflets and disinformation.

It is necessary to work even more intensively to unmask the essence of this counter-revolutionary appearance and to stabilize the overall situation in Kosovo, in daily life, in production and in teaching, but also in relations among people, among the members of all peoples and nationalities.

The forthcoming sessions of the highest organs of the League of Communists of the province, Serbia and Yugoslavia attain first-class significance in this context. They should pronounce authoritative assessments on the basis of thorough analyses. They should say the proper critical word, but they should also stimulate comprehensive and substantive political and social action in Kosovo and all over the country.

POLITIKA URGES PUBLIC BE INFORMED ON KOSOVO

LD132242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May (TANJUG)--The opening to the public is inevitable, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes today in an article devoted to incomplete information about the enemy activity in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The opening, the daily's two correspondents in the Kosovo Province of Pristina write, must be one of the fundamental changes in the manner of work of a larger number of forums and organs in Kosovo, including also those of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

The daily writes that the information made public show that there has been evidence in Kosovo an "impermissible directing of information", impermissible for a self-management community as is Yugoslavia.

The daily POLITIKA writes that only true and full information about the situation in Kosovo is conducive to overcoming the present complex situation there.

The daily notes that the suppression and hushing up of facts cannot restore confidence nor maintain the support given to the communist and all progressive forces of Kosovo by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav community as a whole. This is the case, among other reasons, because the limiting of information can create a wrong picture about the action now underway in Kosovo. If no information is available the impression left is that nothing is being done, the daily underlines in conclusion.

KOSOVO JOINT SESSION ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

LD132136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Pristina, 13 May (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium held a joint session tonight at which they considered and endorsed the working text of the draft amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the working text of the draft law on carrying out amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The Presidency and Presidium were also acquainted with proposals and suggestions made during the public discussion on the draft amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosov League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium decided that the procedure will be continued concerning the adoption of amendments to the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and of the constitutional enabling law on their implementation.

COMMENTATOR SEES ENEMY STILL ACTIVE IN KOSOVO

LD132312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 13 May 81

[Commentary by Redzep Zogaj, director of Rilindja newspaper publishing and graphics organization, published in 14 May edition of RILINDJA]

[Text] Pristina, 13 May (TANJUG)--Speaking about the political and security situation in the province means speaking about a state of affairs which is even today very complex, burdened with various political-security problems. To put it briefly, the enemy is still operating; more in some places, less in others. The enemy is still operative among us through various means--from all sorts of provocations, writing slogans with a hostile content, boycotting classes, dissemination of various kinds of disinformation aimed at creating confusion, insecurity and deterioration of intranational relations, and attempts to demonstrate on the streets, up to other forms which arouse anxiety and create an atmosphere which is unfavorable for normal activity and creates the psychosis of a state of insecurity. And, worst of all, this has already been going on for 2 months!

It is high time for us to leave no possibility for naivety on our part. The cure for the unstable political state of affairs which has come about lies in our hands, for which reason our revolutionary actions must be far more energetic and effective, more determined and consistent than ever before. They must be uncompromising.

We must not permit any opportunism and liberalism. We must not permit an easy-going attitude and self-satisfaction with the activities which have been carried out up to now.

Even today we still cannot say that all organized socialist forces have plunged into the fire of ideopolitical struggle. The Socialist Alliance, the youth and veterans' organizations and others, and also the self-management organs in schools and other institutions, have not begun the necessary activity. In some areas, particularly sport centers, higher schools and faculties, cultural institutions and cultural-artistic societies, the information media, organs of power and other spheres, ideopolitical differentiation is still not being carried out through everyday specific actions, nor are more energetic measures toward effectively overcoming the consequences brought about by the operation of hostile forces being undertaken. Every expectation that someone from some forum or other will put forward ready proposals for overcoming the various weaknesses means someone's wish to prolong the life of a situation burdened with insecurity. It means the conscious or unconscious avoidance of concrete tasks, and it means a lack of commitment toward creating as soon as possible favorable conditions for us to return to a normal state of affairs.

It is, precisely, irresponsible conduct--an opportunist and liberalist attitude toward nationalist and irredentist manifestations and those responsible for them, and toward other negative manifestations which were the chief causes of the grave political-security situation with which we are today confronted.

INTERNATIONAL BANK APPROVES LOAN FOR KOSOVO

LD150930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 May (TANJUG)--The Board of Executive Directors of the International Bank for reconstruction and development in Washington yesterday approved a new $90 million loan to Yugoslavia for the financing of a large number of already existing programs for the promotion of agriculture and livestock breeding in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The funds will be conveyed through Kosovo Bank in Pristina to a large number of organizations of associated labor and cooperatives, with the proviso that a considerable amount will go to independent producers who cooperate with the social sector in producing agricultural produce and in livestock breeding. The loan, which is guaranteed by the federation, was obtained on the usual favorable conditions: for a term of 15 years, with an initial 3-year period for the completion of projects and installations, and at an interest rate of 9.6 percent. The granting of this loan completes the program of Yugoslavia's cooperation with this international financial organization for the fiscal year ending 30 June this year. In the last year our country has obtained seven loans totaling approximately $320 million. To date the bank has granted Yugoslavia approximately $3 billion in loans, mainly in the last 8 years.

CROATIAN SAWP PRESIDIUM ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

AU131248 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--At today's session of the Presidium of the Croatian Republican SAWP conference, Bozidar Gagro, prominent sociopolitical and cultural worker, was elected as the new president of the Presidium of the Croatian Republican SAWP Conference with a 1-year term of office. Bozidar Gagro was born in Hodbina, near Mostar, on 31 January 1938. He has been a member of the League of Communists since 1958 and has occupied a number of responsible positions until now.